IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,003.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE ..	6990	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6990	MOLDAVIA ..	12000
9th "	PERSIA ..	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6990	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6990	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept	ARABIA	8300	....	....
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	12500
20th "	ARCADIA ..	7099	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6990	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ..	6990	MARMORA	10000
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6990	MOLDAVIA ...	12000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6990	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANCUA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6990	MONGOLIA ...	0000
2nd May	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6990	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	800	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495		891 or 742-8	
" LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	29th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 17th July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lingar	2185	Friday 18th July ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,693 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3419	„ 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	„ 21st „
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
11th July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Kas	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumoran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	405	225
Do. (return) .. „	891	743	405
To London (single) .. „	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. „	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLE AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	G. Roachi	15th July 1913
Port Said	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Real Italia	6237	.....	17th Sept. 1913
A steamer	6,000	.....	15th Oct 1913
A steamer	6300	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer	6,000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer	6,000	.....	7th Jan. 1914
A steamer	6,000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer	6300	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer	6,00	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer	6,00	.....	29th „ 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS, INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 990. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERMEDIATE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	21st July 1913
Kanzler	3100	Schapp	2nd Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	21st Aug. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
34, Meadow Street,
Bombay 4th July, 1913.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S W

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.	
Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	„ „	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—35, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES.—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.
H A W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Haion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyuang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Waste, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Futtiorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Futtiorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
161, Hornby Road.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INSTALMENT PLAN
AS APPLIED TO
TYPEWRITERS.

As everybody is aware, a typewriter is an instrument calculated to economise time. Its use not so many years ago was looked upon as a fad or a luxury. By sheer merit it has worked itself into popular favour, and an establishment of the present day where the busy click of the typewriter is not unheard is regarded as old fashioned—antiquated—out-of-date.

The use of the typewriter is not, however, exclusively confined to commercial concerns, it is also regarded as an essential qualification for secretarial, reporting, literary and amanuensis work, where rapidity, accuracy and distinctness of caligraphy are important assets.

With a view to place the possession of one of these time-saving "ROYAL" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS within the possibility of purchase by many in receipt of regular incomes, who may find it inconvenient to pay the full value out of their provident reserves, we have decided to extend the exceptional advantages of the

INSTALMENT PLAN

to purchasers of **THE FIRST 12** (taken in order of application) of these world-renowned, high-grade, visible writing, practical yet simple machines, and a glance at the following schedule will, we believe, convince all in public and private occupations alike, that the possession of a "Royal" is a *thoroughly sound investment.*

No. 1 pattern.....Cash down		Rs. 75-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 25	„	200-0-0
		Rs. 275-0-0
No. 5 pattern.....Cash down		Rs. 95-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 20	„	240-0-0
		Rs. 335-0-0

The purchaser of a "Royal" Typewriter gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical machine on the market. The simplicity of its construction reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum. Hence its immense popularity. It is also a wonderful manifolder. These machines are extensively used by Government, Railways, Insurance Companies and eminent private establishments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR "THE ROYAL,"
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.
PETERS AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liquor Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "VORWAERTS" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 1.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June 1913.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
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David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
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BANK STREET, FORT,
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ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30, 8-30, and 10. P. M.
"ON THE STEPS OF THE THRONE."
This is a story of Political Intrigue of thrilling interest.
WONG TOY SUN
and his Celebrated Company of Chinese Magicians will appear on SATURDAY.
"QUO VADIS?"
In response to many requests "QUO VADIS?" will be SHOWN, at 6-30 P. M., on FRIDAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING
including
SUNDAY
At 6-30 P. M. and 10 P. M.
Mlle. ROSHANARA
(a.) HARVEST DANCE.
(b.) OMAR KHAYAM.
(c.) SPRING TIME.
First appearance of the Prima Balerinas.
Mlle. BENZONI
AND
Mlle. DORIN.
Direct from the Theatre de L'OPERA, PARIS, and SCALA THEATRE, MILAN.
In a Classical ballett entitled
FETE AU CAMP TARTARE.
Cinema Selections
THE CRIME ON THE COAST
from the famous novel by Henri Demesse, "La Petite Fifi"
THE COURT DANCER
depicting a sensational intrigue during the period of the French Monarchy.
THE JACKOVLEW TRIO
in a Gipsy Hungarian Scena typical of these Nomads.
Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
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6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

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TO-NIGHT!
ANOTHER GREAT AND THRILLING DRAMA.
"NEMESIS."
The story of a wife's infidelity and a husband's terrible revenge.
SEE
THE FIGHT ON THE TOP OF THE MOVING TRAIN.
IT WILL MAKE YOU HOLD YOUR BREATH!
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A delightful and charming coloured picture.
USUAL ABUNDANCE OF COMICS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
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RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
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ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
1913

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

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RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorized	Rbls. 55,000,000
" do. subscribed	" 45,000,000
	100,000,000 = say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000 = say £2,455,000
	£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
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And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager

FOR SALE.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to E. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.
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WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, A.M.C., P.M.O. Bde. Brigade, and other high personages.
Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc., etc.
Prices Extremely Moderate
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

• Pastry never sad nor sour—if you bake with Paisley Flour.
From the first time you begin to use
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
lighter and better pastry will result.
You stir 1 part into 16 parts of ordinary flour,—then add the other ingredients and proceed in the usual way, and your pastry will be light, crisp and wholesome.

You're missing it
Some ready-made cigarettes burn quickly because the tobacco inside is dry and dusty.
You get only half value and hot smokes out of such ready-made cigarettes.
"A.G." Cigarette Paper
Make your own cigarettes with fresh, sweet, cool-smoking tobacco and "A.G." Cigarette Paper. *Sold Everywhere.*

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

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An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.
HYDROCELE

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EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST REQUIRED, by European Company. Must be quick and accurate, speed 120 and 60 and have a good knowledge of general office routine. Previous applicants need not apply. Some experience with accounts an advantage. Applications in own handwriting, giving speeds, age, experience, copies of testimonials, and stating salary, required, to P. H. S., "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
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Distillers to H. M. The King.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column, Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Messageries Mari times Co's steamer **Polynesien**, 3,543 tons, Captain Lalanade, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Marseilles via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer **Galavale**, 2,441 tons, Captain E. Sceary, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's Steamer **Nippon**, 4,014 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia, will sail to-day for Trieste etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer **Palamcotta** 2,207 tons Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Durban via East African ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer **Schwarzenfels**, 2,443 tons, Captain H. Keitwich will sail to-day for Port Said for orders with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 9th July 1913, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin.. Comdr Henley ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.. Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie . Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 10.

Budrie .....1613 Fisher..... Arab Strs Ld
Baron Balfour ...4512 Symond ... K N & Co
Bombay Maru...3598 Fozawa .... N Y Kaisha
Braconian..... 2577 Jones ..... K N and Co
Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith ... J Finlay & Co
City of Bristol ...4345 Henderson .. K N & Co
Delta..... .....4780 Martin ..... P & O Co
Dido..... ..... 3127 Williams..... J F and Co
Hercinee... 914 Fanning....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... .. 1505 Morrison.....M M and Co
Khosrou..... 2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kythela..... 3179 Frisins.....W & A G & Co
Kirkfield ....1060 Dermody... T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Miramichi... 2360 Chisholm.....T M & Co
Markgraf..... : 325 Tantzen ..... AS& Co
Nyanza.. 2642 Mealister.....W and A G & Co
Neidenfels...3186 Hickel...W and A G and Co
Obra ..... 352 Fenwick ..... M M & Co
Ocean..... 2400 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Polynesien..... 3343 Lunaree.....M M Co
Saned..... 157 Bonefield ..rab Strs Ld
Salient .....2419 West Coast .....S Smid & Co
Scindia..... 3223 Kosso.....W and A G & Co
Sildra ..... 2097 Bryn..... The Bombay Co
Shirala..... ...3400 Peck ..... M M and Co
Shevelsgon...1995 Creagh.. Indo-Burmah &Co
Umtali... ..1626 Clarke..... J Finlay and Co
Ville-de-Oran ..... 2044 Masson ..... M & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak ..... A L S N Co
Islawi ..... 1604 Hughes..... T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.- JULY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3186	Barchi	Genoa	15-7	R Line
B Lindenfels	..	..	..	3525	Muller..... 14-7 ... W & A Graham & Co
C& R Bonarn	3189	Burns	...	W and A G & Co	
F Canara..	3-89	Dugge ..	Java...	M M and Co	
F Konin	3176	Cobiz	Durban...	2-7	A S & Co
H Talybee	2041	Rees	11-7	A M Jeewanjee	
K Mahronda	4321	Armstrong	.....	London ... 10-7	K N and Co
N Morocco	2476	Pickering	...	J Finlay & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Schwarzenfels ..	2443	Ketsevich	.....	Port-Said...11-7... W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4815	Osborne...	Liverpool...	11-7 W & A G & Co
3	City of Athens...	3512	Knaut...	Liverpool 12-7...	K N and Co
4	Palamcotta...	2207	Elton ..	Durban...	11-7 M M and Co
5	Ekbatana...	860	Krizen ..		W & A G & Co
7	Nippon..	4015	Tarantonhia...	Trieste ..	11-7.. A L S N Co
8	Shinyo Maru ..	2634	Okhuma ..	Kobe 16-7..	N Y Kaisha
9	Arcadia...	2514	Barcham...	...	P and O Co
10 & 11	Chupra...	3254	McFadyn...	Antwerp... 16-7...	M M & Co
12 & 13	Himalaya...	3700	Evans	London	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	860	Penny...	K'chi	11-7.... M M and Co
15	Clan Cumming	3108	Gourley ..	Marseilles 12-7..	J F and Co
16	Elmmoor...	3290	Williamson...	Antwerp .. 13-7...	W & A G and Co

H W P D

Courland ...	760	Goelsm	Po S N Co
Mahsudi.....	549	Ahmed	Bo S N Co
Ponani.....	552	Valiji.....	Bo S N Co
Saraswati ..	443	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Umta	3492	Babb.....	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
9	Polynesien ..	Lalanade..	M'seilles June29

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Galavale	Sceary	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Palamcotta, Elton, for Durban, &c.
" Nippon, Tarabochia, for Trieste, &c.
" Schwarzenfels, Keitwich, for Port Said.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Co's steamer "Capri," from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 10th inst.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 10.

Steamer City of Bristol from Liverpool Agents—K Nixon and Co. 50 barrels cement, 254 cask tiles, 83 boxes clocks, 4 coils, 2 truss rope, 172 bags, 4 casks soda ash, 100 bags 246 kegs soda bicerl, 319 drums soda caustic, 100 kegs soda crystals, 20 drums, 40 cases bleaching powder, 9 cases locks, 20 cases, 8 casks nails, 186 drums oil, 10 cases olive oil, 1 cask rosin, 153 cask gum, 5,712 bundle fish-plates, 4 cases windowglass, 50 cases plate glass, 21 cases scrape glass, 1 case bottles, 6 cases, 9 casks, 1 crate lampware, 1 case glycerine, 1 case champagne, 602 bundles buckets 230 bales, 7 cases, 15 truss paper, 3 cases paper fly, 8,018 kegs, 7 cases paints and colours, 19 boxes currants, 34 cases biscuits, 30 drums turpentine substitute, 625 boxes, 249 cases soap, 45 cases soap toilet, 167 bales cotton, 1,088 bales, 1,623 cases cotton goods, 18 cases cotton goods printed, 56 bales cotton goods dyed, 469 bales, 1 case cotton goods grey, 311 cases cotton goods bleached, 8 cases cotton and linnen, 6 cases cotton and silk, 14 bales, 110 cases cotton and woolens, 300 cases, 153 bales cotton yarn, 6 cases artificial silk, 3 cases alpaca, 20 cases linnens, 37 cases, 69 bales woolen, 3 cases umbrellas, 12 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 2 cases cigarettes.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 155 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool, Bombay Co; 11 bales wool, M Balia; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

City of Athens s—8 bags woolen cuttings, Jamshed oil Mills; 166 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 2000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 6 0 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Clan Cumming s—340 bales cotton, 1999 cwts teelseed, 6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—19 bales goat skins, E N Stein

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—1 case woolen carpets, A Fazulbhoy; 2 cwts ivory, 50 lbs tortoise shells, R Mahomed and Co; 13 maunds ganja, A Salemahomed; 5 bales cow hides, 2 bales sheep skins, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mahronda s—1980 cwts cottonseed oil cake, Indian cotton Oil Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B E Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and and Co; 2001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Romera s—7,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Ville de Oran s.—11,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s.—6,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Ekbatana s.—5,000 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, D Nanji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s.—24 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 2 000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Chupra s.—201 cwts mustard seed, 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s.—684 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts castorseed, J M Bilimoria and Co; 3287 cwts myrabolams, 1,500 cwts crushed myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 4,000 cwts mowra seed A Blascheck and Co; 8,500 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts gingilly seed, 2,000 poppy seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 7 cases coun ry drug, A M Sodder and Co; 102 cwts gumarabic, P Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s.—90 cwts steel cylinders, B Smith and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s.—1 bundle woolen carpets, Solomon Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s.—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s.—25 bales cotton, J A Begbie Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s.—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Elmmoor s.—15,803 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Shingo Maru s—24 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Palynesien s—300 lbs cardamoms, B B Master.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—125 bales cotton cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Vorwaerts s—200 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—200 bales cotton, twist, E Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Polynesien s—512 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	11	m 4	52	25	11
		4	50 a	23	8
Sat	12	m 6	10	25	9
		5	46 a	25	10
Sun	13	m 7	33	15	11
		6	51 a	25	2
Mon	14	m 8	50	26	5
		8	4 a	24	10
Tues.....	15	m 9	58	27	
		9	12 a	24	
Wed.....	16	m 10	43	27	8
		10	9 a	24	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	11	m 10	31	19	7
		11	31 a	17	1
Sat	12	m 11	51	20	7
Sun	13	m 0	34	16	11
		1	20 a	21	2
Mon	14	m 1	55	16	9
		2	44 a	21	2
Tues.....	15	m 2	33	16	6
		3	32 a	20	10
Wed.....	13	m 3	24	16	5
		4	46 a	20	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
11 (Friday)	do	6h. 8m.	do	7h. 20m
12 (Saturday)	do	6h. 8m.	do	7h. 19m
13 (Sunday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 19m
14 (Monday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 18m
15 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 9 m.	do	7h. 18m
16 (Wednesday)	do	6h. 10 m.	do	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 11th. 8h. 7·4m. a.m.; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 36·4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 30s. 28·7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 22·1m. p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNDAS.—At Lansdowne, U. P., on the 4th July, the wife of Captain W. L. Dundas, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkhas, of a son.

HAUGHTON.—At Mussoorie, on the 4th July, the wife of Captain H. L. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

CORBETT.—At Kasauli Nursing Home, on the 5th July, the wife of Captain D. M. Corbett, R.A.M.C, of a son.

AHRENS.—At Kasauli Nursing Home, on the 6th July, the wife of the Rev. M. R. Ahrens, of a son.

DEATH.

OGDEN.—On the 8th July, at "Hiawatha," Madras, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ogden.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mails due to arrive 6 a.m.

Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A, Cooperage, 5-45.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : The greatest evil of wealth is that which leads to evil deeds.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Under the Austrian Eagle..... Wagner
Overture	Esmeralda ..... Hermann
Valse	Contemplation .... Kandt
Grand Selection	Carmen..... Bizet
Idyll	The Glow-Worm ... Lincke
Selection.....	The Arcadians .. Monckton
Patrol	The Siamese..... Lincke

SEVA SADAN.—The fifth anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society will be celebrated to-day at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mrs. Ramabai Ranaday.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Miss Sherene S. Paruck, M. A., will deliver a public address to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, the subject being "Pragmatism." Professor R. Marr, M. A., Elphinstone College, will preside.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Association will be held at Sir Mangaldas' house, Girgaon, on the 14th July, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), when Dr. C. Coutinho, L. M. S., will deliver an address on "Turberculosis" with magic lantern slides.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held on 16th July, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), in Whiteaway Laidlaw building, to consider a letter from the secretaries, Fourth Zoroastrian Conference, inviting the Iranian Association to send delegates. Dr. N. N. Katrak, L. M. S., will then open a discussion on "a comparative view of the state after death."

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Captain Ranchi, of s. s. "Sicilia, now lying in the Victoria Docks, has reported to the police that seven notes of 50 francs each, 5 shillings, and a gold watch and chain, of the total value of Rs. 513, were stolen from the cabin of his ship on Wednesday morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Polynesien," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 12th July instead of on the 11th as previously notified.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Umkenzi," *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th July.

ADMONISHED SON'S SUICIDE.

The body of a young Mohamedan, Mahomed Hussain Gulam Hussain (20), was found on Wednesday evening floating in the Mustan Tank. At the inquest held yesterday at the Morgue, it was said that the young man was leading a fast life and that on Tuesday last his mother admonished him. His betrothal was about to take place, and his mother warned him that if he continued his way of living the parents of the girl might break off the match. He appeared to be touched by this and on Wednesday morning he left home, his body being found floating in the water in the evening.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
0-44...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7- 0
10-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21- 1
12-52... „	Bina ..... „	18-25
15-13... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-50
17- 8... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-51
19-41... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-17
20-42... „	Muttra ..... „	10-18
23- 0... „	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17... „	Amballa Cantonment ..... Dep.	3-55
5-39... „	Ludhiana ..... „	1-16
6- 2... „	Phillaur ..... „	0-47
6-45... „	Jullundur ..... „	0- 9
8-29... „	Amritsar ..... „	22-29
11-43... „	Lahore ..... „	21-22
14-33... „	Lala Musa ..... „	15-43
18-51... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.		12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45.....Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN DOWN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW. UP

H. M.		H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
16-15..... „	Jhansi .....Dep.	15-50
18-13..... „	Orai ..... „	13-14
20-30..... „	Cawnpore ... „	11- 8
21-45.....Arr.	Lucknow ..... „	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Bomboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "NIPPON" JULY 7.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Nippon" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 at 12-30 p. m.

Deck passsngers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 11 a. m. sharp.

Archer, Lt J W B	Johnstone Bright Revd
Aslam Khan, Mr M	J and child
Barnes Peacock, Major E	Kerridge, Mr H
Barow, Mr A S	Lowther, Mr and Mrs and child
Bruckmann, Mr H	Sherlock Hubbard, Mr G H
Carlisle, Lt T R M	Sen, Mr S
Ebrahim Saleb, Mr	Skeen, Mr and Mrs
Fitzgerald Lee, Mrs E	Sutatiya Mr V N
Hogan Mr and Mrs F and child	Tabbah, Mr
Harper, Mr W	Wali Mahomed, Dr
Holzach, Mr	

PER S. S. "CIRCASSIA" ON JULY 10

The Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria dock this afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 1-30 p. m. sharp.

TO LONDON

Capt (P A F W	Rev H Halliwell
A'Beckett	Mrs Halliwell
Mrs A'Beckett	Mr T Taylor
Lt N A L Day	Mrs Taylor

TO LIVERPOOL

Mr M H Arnott	Mrs Arnott and child
Mr H W D Schmidt	

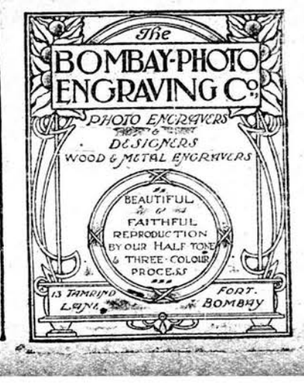
MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 9th July to 6 a.m. on the 10th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	8	1
Total mortality from all causes	...	64
Cholera.....	2	1

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending July 5th was 513, giving a death-rate of 27·23 per annum per thousand as against 693 the corresponding period of last year, and 574 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers ; 15, plague ; 4, small-pox ; 4, measles ; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy ; 23 phthisis ; 41, diseases of the nervous system ; 151 affections of the respiratory organs ; 40, diarrhœa, 6, dysentery; 30, still-born; 71, old age and debility; and 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 16 ; Brahmin 22 ; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 245 ; Hindu low caste, 60 ; Musalman, 117 ; Parsee, 19 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 23 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 1 ; Negro-African, nil ; Buddhist, nil ; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 352 as against 387 for the corresponding period of last year, and 357 the average over the past five years.



TO FIGHT FAMINE.

GREATER RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

MARKED INDEPENDENCE OF LABOUR.

A lengthy Government resolution reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency states :—

Coming after a series of fairly good seasons the year under review marks a distinct check in the steady progress of improvement in agricultural conditions which had taken place since the year 1907—08. The rainfall was not only deficient but what there was of it was extremely capricious, and except in the Konkan unseasonable.

Such an advance season might naturally have been expected to produce results disastrous to the agriculturist and labouring classes, especially in the worst affected districts. No doubt the market progress of recent years was checked, but in every direction the year was a complete contrast to the disastrous years which closed the last century. Not only did the people face their difficulties with a different spirit, but obviously had greater resources on which to depend. The labouring classes, who fell such easy victims to the terrible famine of 1899, were found to be in a position of unexpected independence. It was seen that they have fully realised the value of their labour, and the market there is far it. and that they were able to obtain a return sufficient to provide the necessaries of life even at the high rates to which prices had been forced up by the scar ity prevailing. The agriculturists themselves had benefited by the rise in prices that has taken place in recent years, particularly of cotton, and were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity which a slack season afforded, of improving their holdings by increasing the facilities for irrigation. High prices and high wages spell prosperity, and when in a year of scarcity wages are maintained at a level proportionately equal to the level of prices, it is a sure sign that the condition of the people generally has suffered no serious deterioration. For this state of things the industrial development which has taken place in the Presidency during the past ten or fifteen years is undoubtedly mainly responsible. The growth of the mill industry at Bombay Ahmedabad and other large towns the establishment of the mining industry in the Panch Mahals the work provided on the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme at Lonavla and on the big irrigation works under construction in the Deccan and and the gradual spread of a network of feeder railways over Gujarat have created a demand for labour to meet which the existing supply is scarcely adequate. There is little doubt that had such a crop failure as was experienced in Ahmedabad and Kaira taken place ten years ago famine works would have been necessary and would have attracted a large number of workers. But except in the Panch Mahals where the Bhils still cling to their villages and refuse to go in search of work beyond a "radius of ten or fifteen miles from their homes," famine works were nowhere needed during the year 1911-12. The speedy recovery which has been evident in all districts except one during the current season is a most reassuring sign that the losses of the preceding year of scarcity have had but a temporary effect. In Ahmednagar, it is true, owing to the failure of the current year's crops also the position is undoubtedly far from satisfactory, but even there after two bad seasons the people have been in a position to refuse famine rates of wages and no famine works have so far been required.

But there is another side to this picture. While men even in the worst affected districts could make a living, then cattle were in great distress. Owing to the large increase in the area, which is now-a-days devoted to the cultivation of non-fodder crops, the supply of fodder in the best of seasons is none too plentiful and no reserve is kept to meet a failure. Hence immediately it was realised that there would be a shortage, the prices of fodder rose rapidly everywhere and it was soon apparent that prompt steps would have to be taken if the cattle were to be saved. In the Ahmedabad district only was a cattle census taken at the close of the season. This revealed the fact that the number of cattle in the district actually exceeded the number, recorded in 1909-10, a surprising result, but at the same time a satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the measures taken. Some outbreaks of rinderpest and other cattle diseases occurred as was only to be expected in a year when the condition of the animals was anything but good in most districts But it is gratifying to find that the people are displaying generally a growing confidence in the Veterinary Department, resort freely to its officers for assistance, and are rapidly losing their former aversion from the protection afforded by inoculation against rinderpest.

A PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.

The experience gained during the year in the management of relief operations has led to one or two important results, the chief of which has been the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Central Famine Relief Fund Committee. The object of the Committee is to co-ordinate the efforts of the various workers in the field of private charitable relief and, if possible, to devise protective measures against a recurrence of a fodder famine. To assist them in this direction, Government have placed at their disposal a stock of grass which was available in the Kaira district and may serve as a nucleus for a reserve of fodder in future. The institution of the dharmada dole system by Mr. Bharucha in the Ahmedabad district proved a most successful method of stimulating private charity in villages to which a more extensive resort may be had in the event of similar conditions prevailing in future years It is to be hoped also that as a result of their experience in the year under report the cultivators themselves will realize the necessity of devoting a large area to the growth of fodder crops and grass than they have done during recent years, and will be prepared to forego the higher profits thus earned in order to make sure of preserving their cattle. It is, at any rate, gratifying to find that the benefit of forest conservancy has been realised by them and that after the experience now gained forest restrictions are likely to be regarded as less burdensome in future.

In Sind also the seasonal conditions were decidedly unfavourable. The fair irrigating level of the Indus—13 feet at Bukkur—was maintained for only 10 days against 23 in the preceding year, 31 in the year 1909-10, and 59 in the year 1908-09. As a consequence of this unsatisfactory inundation, the cultivated area fell by 27·65 per cent., and the land revenue demand by 13·98 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The working of the canals was, however, fairly good, considering the unfavourable nature of the season.

LAND REVENUE.

Final figures relating to the demand and collection of land revenue are not yet available, but those given in the report are sufficiently accurate for comparison with the results of the preceding year and for estimating the effect of the unfavourable monsoon. The year opened with a demand of 316 1-5 lakhs, exclusive of unauthorised arrears amounting to 5 1-7 lakhs, and suspensions totalling 13 1-6 lakhs. Of these amounts 230 1-2 lakhs were actually collected during the year, 53 4-3 lakhs suspended, and 20 1-2 lakhs remitted ; while the unauthorized balance at its close was reduced to 2 4·5 lakhs, as against 5 1-4 at its commencement. As was to be expected in such an unfavourable year, there was an extensive demand for loans under the Takavi Acts.

In Sind, the figures relating to land revenue and takavi reflect the unfavourable nature of the season. Including nearly 9 lakhs arrears, the land revenue for collection amounted to 108 1-2 lakhs, of which 85 88 per cent. was collected as against a precentage of 88·10 in the year 1910-11. All the districts showed a falling off in this respect except Karachi, where there was considerable room for improvement on the preceding year's record. Deducting nearly 1 1-2 lakhs suspensions and 7¾ lakhs remissions, the arrears outstanding at the close of the year amounted to over 6 lakhs ; but as some part of these arrears apears to be due to delay in issuing orders for remission under the rules, criticism of the figures is difficult.

Nearly 8 lakhs was advanced as takavi and out of a demand of nearly 11 lakh over 7 lakhs was collected.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR.

In spite of the unfavourable position of the agricultural industry during the year trade was on the whole fairly prosperous Prices ruled high as was to be expected ; on the other hand, wages showed no sign of falling, but rather a reverse tendency. The independence of labour which has been such a marked feature in the industrial conditions of this Presidency during the past few years was equally conspicuous during the year 1911-12, and there is no doubt that the demand is fast outstripping the supply. The improvement in the status of the labourer and of the small cultivator who depends more on labour than on his holding for a livelihood is a subject for congratulation. It would be still more so if a correspondent improvement had taken place in the efficiency of labour. There is, however, no indication of any such result and it is difficult to estimate what ultimate effect the change which has come over the labour market will have on agriculture and on the industrial development of the country. The slump in the cotton spinning and weaving industry, which has prevailed for some time, showed signs of disappearing, and the working of the mills was generally profitable. Owing to the failure of the indigenous cotton crop, the ginning and pressing factories, except in one or two places, remained idle throughout the year. A further extension of flour mills was noticeable, and other indigenous industries appear to have a good future before them. But the two most important events of the year were the steady progress made in the extension of feeder railways and the opening of the Central Co-operative Bank. The network of light railways, which are under construction in Gujarat, will have far reaching results is promoting the welfare of the districts through which they pass, and now attention is again being directed to the favourable field for such enterprise that exists in the Deccan. Taking advantage of the experimental work begun by Government, the Central Co-operative Bank has already made rapid progress in the business of financing the sugarcane industry on the Nira Canal. Success in this direction will open up a very wide field for the useful employment of capital, for which the extension of the Deccan canals that is in progress the industry may be regarded as being only in its infancy.

Under the guidance of the district officers primary education continued to make satisfactory progress. With the aid of liberal grants from Imperial revenues many new primary schools were opened, but owing to the prevalence of cholera, small-pox, and plague in most districts and to emigration of families in search of work, attendance on the whole was below normal.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Frederick William O'Gorman to be a Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation and to direct him to report himself to the Principal of the Central Police Training School at Nasik.

Commander C. B. Henley, Royal Indian Marine Port Officer, Aden, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. Temulji Bhikhaji Nariman to be a member of the Bombay Medical Council, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V. C., I. M. S., C. I. E., resigned.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. A Prideaux, Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara (above-ghats) Districts, is granted furlough for four months, in addition to privilege leave of two months.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood to act as Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara (above-ghats) Districts, vice Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux.

Mr. H. H. M. Spink, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months from July 26th.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Major J. C. M. Hoskyn, resigned.

The Rev. W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9. BOMBAY, July 10

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	72 1-2		½-16
3 do. Rentes	83 1-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan...	87		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	26 15-16	1-3	
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-3	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	58 2-3	1-1	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 1-2		unchgd
do. at Berlin	20·48		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 13-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 4 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 10,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 3,40,000 " to Bombay.
" 5,40,000 " to Madras.
" 19,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min Rate) received 21 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·94.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
..... were allotted to Calcutta.
..... " to Bombay.
1,00,0 0 " to Madras.
" 1,00,000

Tenders on Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Madras 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 25,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 7,0000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures Quiet.
Manchester Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·71+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·50 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·45 +03	6·37 +03	6·24 +03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·18 +03	6·13 +02	6·13 +03
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
6·13 +03	6·14 +02	6·15 +2	6·16 +02

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·06, Oct. 11·45.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·05 Oct. 11·42.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·01 Oct. 11·52.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
" Receipts at " last year... 1,200
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton ... 12·35+10
Futures—Month of Aug. 12·17+11
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·52+15
Advanced on limited offerings and on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-2—1-8
Futures month of Aug. ... 12·03+05
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·56+10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total Actual Exports 4,000
Do. Forwarded 44,000
Do. Imports 9,000
Do. Stocks 8,93,000
Stock of Cotton in London ....

Liverpool market closed on July 11th and July 12.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 7-8+1-8
Do. Months ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi 37 5-8 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments—Aug.-Sept. —London—Value.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,150,000
Previous week ... 3,25,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe ... 35 7-8
Do. Month— ... July-Aug.
London—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ... 51 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c ex ship ... 51 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 45—1 1-2d.
Do. Months— ... July-August.
London—Value—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...43 1-4—1-4
Do Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £3-17-6 unchgd.
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9—3 8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 7 1-2 unchgd.
July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 62 1-2—5-8
Copper Braziers ... £ 77 3-4—1-2
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37-9
" " Mutton Tallow... 39
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firmer.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags) .. 12 3 3 4 ungd
Do. Months of Shipment. Oct.-Dec.— Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Limited business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar rates.
C & F India ... 11 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 3 1-2—1-1d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 6 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady—Closed quiet.
E A S & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 3 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet: Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. ..... July-Dec.
Do. ..... Jan.-March
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. ... .. July-Dec.
Do. ..... Jan.-March
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 9 3-4—July—Value.
Do. 10 8 1-4—July-Dec—Value.
Do. 12—Jan.-March.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 11 1-4—July—Value.
Do. 11 9 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Jan.-March—Value.
Tone—Little more enquiry.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [July 10th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,22,830	London	M'cantile Bank
11 Boxes Gold Bullion	6,75,220	do	C'tered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	30	35,300
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	52	63,380

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. Rate since 3rd July 3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd July 4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 72 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—
The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There is very little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai "	...196
Japan "	...150 1-4

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was steadier owing to China buying, and rates for ready and forward advanced 1-8 and 1-16 respectively the quotations being 26 15-16 for ready and 27 1-8 for forward. New York was 1-4 up at 58 3-8. The local market opened at 68 1-2 ex duty for the first settlement and closes 1-16 lower as under.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	21	1 0
Australian Gold	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	"	68	7 0
1st Settlement	...	"	68	7 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	68	8 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	"	77	13 0
1st Settlement March	...	"	77	13 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	77	14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

A. STERN AND CO:—"Market affected favourably by New York operators buying freely Temperature is too high in South West Texas. Do not think damage serious. Market is influenced chiefly by weather. Liverpool market closed on 11th and 12th July."

WELD AND CO:—"(Liverpool) Market closed steady on continued good, Spot, demand and shorts covering on fears of damage. High temperatures continue in Texas and Atlantics, (New York) Considerable short covering July New York. High temperatures in Texas and Oklahoma."

The American markets continue to advance owing to unfavourable whether reports. A moderate rise is reported in New York and New Orleans for New Crops months, and the July position is also steadier. In the local market rates are about Re 1 higher for forward delivery, but business continues slack. For ready cotton there is little enquiry and the market is quite. The Liverpool opener was late, and had not come to hand at the time of closing this report.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	253	March
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	255-6	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	243	do
Fine M. G. Khamgion Akola	...	277	do

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	267	July
Good M. G. Coompta	...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	272	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	266	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	287	do

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·44 +02	6·35 +01	6·22 +01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·16 +01	6·12 +01	6·11 +01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
6·11 +01	6·12 unchgd	6·13 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.

Ready	...	Rs. 7 11	0 B.T.
September	...	" 8 9	6 R.T.
May 1914	...	" 9 3	0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 6	0 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	"	62	0 0
Yellow Higangnat	"	65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad		63	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 51 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
June—September ... Rs. 8 5 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 3	6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5 9	6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 11	3 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	3,982	bales.
Wheat	...	23,718	cwts.
Linseed	...	13,166	"
Rapeseed	...	2,139	"
Gingellyseed	...	346	"
Poppyseed	...	352	"
Groundnuts	...	2,033	"
Castorseed	...	1,905	"
Rice	...	1,286	"
Myrabollams	...	517	"
Cottonseed	...	5,854	"
Mowrasee	...	5,231	"
Gram	...	1,745	"
Joowar	...	2	"
Maize	...	Nil	
Barley	...	2,329	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARE MARKETS.

The Share and Government Paper markets opened this morning but after some transactions were done, business was put a stop to owing to the police authorities having come and stopped brokers from doing business outside the Brokers' Hall and hence during the whole of the remainder of the day there were no transactions. This is a place where brokers have worked for years without making any obstruction and there is not much traffic in Dalal Street. We hope the Commissioner of Police will settle the question and allow brokers to work in this street where the previous Police Commissioners have allowed them to do business for many years.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 3,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... . "
Exports to Continent ... 1,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·35+10
Future Cotton at New York August ... 12·17+11
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·52+15
Tone Market at closing Spot.. .....
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Steady.
General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced on limited offerings and foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ... ...12·03+6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11·56+0
Future closing tone.— ... .

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed quiet but steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	1,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ..		9·50
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·71+5

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug	...	...	6·45+3
Aug.-Sept	...	...	6 37+3
Sept.-Oct	...	...	6·24+3
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·18+3
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	6 13+2
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·13+3
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·13+3
Feb.-Mch.	...	...	6 14+3
Mch.-Apl.	...	...	6·15+2

MANCHESTER, July 9.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady—There is fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, July 9.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn. 44 9 Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 47 "
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 42 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Quiet with little doing.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July— £25-5-0
do ... Sept-Oct.— £24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... 240,000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. —Dunkirk... 64 6
Do. Tone of Market at close. .....
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 47
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 51 6
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 51 9
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ... £6-17-6
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Steady.
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.— London. .....

LONDON, July 9.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers.
Do. July-Aug.—London... 37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London... 37 4 1-2 "
Do. Club No. 2.. July-Aug.—London... 37 9 "
Do, Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London— .....
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ...
July— 37 9 Value
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs July-Aug.— 35
Do, do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July— 7 5 5-3
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, July 9.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...August. 9 3 3-4 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hburg. Oct-Dec 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug.... 13 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— 12 9 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. 12 3 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. C lcutta Oct-Dec... 11 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 6
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, July 9

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value.
C.I.F. Calcutta ...July ... 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec, 11 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch 11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec.... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch... 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Mch.... 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec .. 12 11-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch... 12 3
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged.
Special Feature ...

LONDON, July 9.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	62	0	0
" Best English Selected.		69	5	0
" Braziers ...		78	5	0
" Tone of Market	...	Steady.		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	195	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	6	11-16d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	10	12	6
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box c. i. f. Liverpool ...	...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	16	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	2	17	9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	11	9
Lead Pig English ...	...	20	5	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot ...	...	26 15-16		
" 2 months hence	...	27 2 16		
Tone of Market—Quiet—Tendency for lower prices.				

LONDON, July 9.

FINANCIAL.

Silver-Spot ...	26 15-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 1-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	For lower prices
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 83 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div ...	£ 72 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87
Sterling loan	£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	.....
Closing Tone of Finance Market	steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4 85 5-8
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 3-15
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-4

LONDON, July 9.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 20,00,000

Rs. 10,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 3,10,000 do to Bombay.
" 5,30,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 19,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d, (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
" ..... do to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 1,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 15·97

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 2,520,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 20,00,000

LIVERPOOL July 10.

OPENING COTTON.
Days Estimated Sales ... 10,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·45	6·47
Aug.-Sept...	6·37	6·39
Sept.-Oct....	6·24	6·26
Oct.-Nov....	6·13	6·20
Nov.-Dec....	6·13	6·15
Dec-Jan....	6·13	6·15
Jan.-Feb....	6·13	6·15
Feb.-Mar....	6·14	6·16
Mar.-Apl ...	6·15	6·17

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

June	1911	...Rs. 21,28,13,000
Do.	1912	...Rs. 22,07,96,000
Do.	1913	...Rs. 27,94,68,000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	69 CD
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	175
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1420
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£37½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	75
Benar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2152½
China ...	1000	1000	...	785
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1477½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	125
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	285
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	53½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	561½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Ballough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1350
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1455
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	80	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	600	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1437½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	303½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1732½
Textile	500	500	20	1135
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	460
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. Mpur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces.	25		4	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4	121

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva..... ..	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	84 865
New Berar	500	500	40	512½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	4 p c.	1·5
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	18
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	1·0
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	640
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	195x
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	4 p. c.	2.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	940
Bombay Land and Bailing	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250

INDIANS IN CANADA.

RESTRICTIONS AND DISABILITIES.

Messrs. Nand Singh Sihra, Balwant Singh and Narain Singh, delegates of the United India League and the Khalsa Diwan Society, Vancouver B.C., have issued a leaflet setting forth the grievances of the Sikh settlers in Canada. They say :—

Properly speaking it is since the year 1905 that Indians began to immigrate into Canada, and at the present moment there are about 4,500 British Indian subjects of His Majesty resident in the Dominion of Canada, and almost entirely in the Province of British Columbia. More than half of them are engaged in agriculture, and of the remainder, the majority are employed in railroad construction and maintenance, and in factories and lumber mills.

In spite of the various hardships to which they are subjected by the Dominion Government, they, but dint of untiring industry and enterprise, and by inherent temperate habits succeed in making a decent competency for themselves. They have invested in British Columbia in real estate property and business a round sum of about 7,000,000 dollars or (Rs. 21,000,000); this clearly shows that they have adopted Canada as their home and are permanently settled there. They own their own dewelling houses and other property in the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, and round about these places. The authorities in Canada have so far found them to be respectable and peaceful citizens—" without any franchise of course."

Ninety per cent of these settlers are members of the Sikh community, several of whom have seen active service in the Indian Army and wear medals awarded for special bravery in the campaigns within and without the limits of India, whenever the British Empire needed them.

Till the year 1907, they were unmolested by the Immigration authorities, but ever since that year, restrictions are imposed upon fresh arrivals from India so that "the door is shut to any more of them" to quote the very words of Brigadier-General Swayne who was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras, and who was at one time an officer in the Indian Army.

With a view to get rid of Indian Settlers in Canada, a scheme was brought about in 1908 to effect the wholesale transportation of Indians to British Honduras. The inclement climate of Honduras and the almost humiliating terms on which the transportation was to take place made it imperative on Indians to decline unanimously in a body this " tempting offer" of General Swayne. It was not a wonder that the scheme should have met with such a fate when all the Indians residing in Canada were made acquainted by the press of the motives and policy at the bottom which actuated the originators of the proposal. Brigadier General Swayne at one place thus openly declared. "One of those things that make the presence of East Indians here or in any other white Colony, politically inexpedient is the familiarity they acquire with the whites An instance of this is given by the speedy elimination of caste in this province as shown by the way all castes help each other. These men go back to India and preach ideas of emancipation which if brought about will upset the machinery of law and order." The result was that Government had to drop the Transportation Scheme, for they could not force it upon the united body of Indians.

Fresh restrictions were then imposed which placed Indians on a lower footing than that occupied by other Oriental Immigrants, Japanese, Chinese, and others, who are not subjects of the British Crown. In Canada Indians neither have any *status* as British subjects nor as immigrants. The Canadian Immigration Laws have laid a clearly defined line between His Majesty's subjects of Canada and that of India in the face of the bold and clear Proclamation of our late Queen Victoria. A Japanese and a Chinaman while once entered into the Dominions, is as good a British subject as he is the subject of his own country while at home. But it is a puzzling riddle to be solved that in India we are British subjects, but in Canada, to legalise our British citizenship right we have to secure another deed to that effect.

The most oppressive restriction which needs immediate "repeal" is the " Continuous Journey Clause" which excludes Indians from landing in the Dominion of Canada, and is contained in executive order, P. C., 920, promulgated by the Governor-General of Canada on 9th May, 1910. It runs as follows:—

" From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants, who have come to Canada, otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased or prepaid in Canada."

It is physically impossible for Indians to fulfil the terms of this order, for the very sufficient reasons—(a) " that there is no direct steamship service between India and Canada, and (b) that no steamship companies in India will issue through tickets to Canada." It could be pointed out in this connection that the Government of India should withdraw the protection under Indian Shipping Laws which these Companies enjoy. Let the Governmant also warn them that they will not be allowed to touch at any of the Indian ports until they would freely condescend to provide passage to any Indian going to Canada without a slightest hitch. By doing so His Majesty's Indian subjects will be quite protected and the shipping companies will come to their senses and would learn a lesson. These shipping companies are quite different concerns as compared with other corporations. They have got certain more imperative public obligations to discharge. In case they refuse let them pack up their bag and baggage and quietly withdraw in their steaming boats to some other lands.

Another unjust restriction which presses heavily upon Indians is contained in the provisions of Order P.C. 926, also of May 9th, 1910 :—

" No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada, unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of two hundred dollars, unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulationsare in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty agreement or convention."

Owing to special treaties with Japan and China, 400 Japanese are admitted yearly on showing that they possess fifty dollars in specie or negotiable securities, and Chinese are admitted without any restriction to their number on payment of a head tax of 500 dollars each. In the case of Indians, this Order becomes wholly inoperative on account of the impossibility, as heretofore stated, of complying with the " Continuous Journey Clause." Consequently it was not surprising that a large number of cases of hardships occurred ever since these vexatious regulations were made. A Japanese, a Chinese, or any other oriental can freely bring his wife, and as many of his offspring, male or female, as he desires to Canada, bat if an Indian subject of His Majesty were to do the same, he is guilty of a crime against the obedience of law and his little ones and dear ones have to be deported back and he becomes a sufferer to the hardship and penalty of a costly litigation in the supreme courts of British Columbia as the following cases clearly disclose the underhand and subterfuge spirit of the ambiguous Laws.

Mr. Nathu Ram bought a through third class ticket from Calcutta to Vancouver somehow in the year 1910, but at Hong Kong where he had to change the boat, the unlucky fellow got the third class ticket exchanged for a second class one, on payment of the excess fare. He was not allowed to land, because the authorities maintained that he had not a through ticket from Calcutta to Vancouver, with the result that he was made to return by the same boat.

Mr. Hira Singh, an ex-soldier, who had settled in Canada, went to India to bring his wife and child. On return he was admitted being a Vancouver resident, but his wife and child were forcibly detained on producing a cash bond of $1,000 (Rs. 3000), pending the decision of their case in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. After three months, fight in a court of law, they were " admitted as an act of grace."

The cases of Mr. Bhag Singh, the President of the Khalsa Diwan Society, and President of the Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company, Limited, who had once served in the 10th Indian Cavalry, and Mr. Balwant Singh, the High Priest of the Sikh Church at Vancouver, and at one time a soldier in the 36th Sikhs Infantry, were similar to that of Mr. Hira Singh. Both of these gentlemen had to produce cash bonds of 2,000 dollars (Rs. 6,000) pening the trial in the Supreme Court. It was only after a prolonged and costly litigation of more than three months that their families were allowed to land in Vancouver, ' and that too not by right but as an act of grace.' Note the impotency of the so-called just laws which have not got an exception for the Indians but an act of grace. It was only then when the absurdities of their application were disclosed by the Courts of Justice that Canadian Law makers realised their blunder and converted the application of their law into an act of grace.

The family of Mr. Hakim Singh one of the directors of Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company, Ltd., Vancouver B. C., who once served in 19th Cavalry Bengal Lancers and who is a man of vast property in the city of Vancouver has been waiting in Hong Kong for the last two years to get a through ticket to Vancouver, which the Steamship Companies who it is presumed are acting in pursuance of some private arrangement with the Dominion Government refuse to issue.

Mr. Hossain Rahim who had settled in Honolulu, (Hawaian Islands), and now the Managing Director of the Canada-India Supply Company, Ltd., visited Canada as a tourist. Whilst there, he made up his mind to stay in Canada. The Immigration authorities objected and instituted legal proceedings twice against him, which they twice however lost. Later Mr. Rahim exercised his right of citizenship to vote in the Mayor's election. To nullify his vote, a case was filed, which the authorities afterwards withdrew, for ' reasons best known to themselves.' Mr. Rahim had to incur an enormous expense of money in these litigations approaching to about nine to Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Vishnu Pingle went to study in Canada. He was not allowed to land. He went to Seattle in the United States of America, where he was admitted. It is an irony of fate that while the Dominion Government impose unbearable restrictions on Indian Immigrants who are British subjects, foreign governments, like that of America, admit Indian students on showing fifty dollars and after the necessary medical examination.

The above cases if related in detail are quite like the adventures of some romantic spirits and are the tales of sorrow and misery and the victims are the faithful British subjects of His Majesty who are so unjustly oppressed under the British flag and on the British soil they are so true for. This inhuman and unnatural treatment meted out especially to the weaker of the two sexes is a standing disgrace to the legislation of any civilized country. The forcible separation of the wives and children from joining their husbands and fathers totally annihilhtes the Indian-immigration into Canada. This compulsory disjunction of families is punitive and in itself penal and can only lawfully be applied to criminals by any " civilised nation "

Seeing these disheartening state of things, on December 15th, 1911, a delegation sent by the United India League and the Khalsa Diwan Society, Vancouver, waited on the Hon. R. Rogers, Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and were formally told by him that part of their representations regarding the admission of their wives and children "shall be immediately attended to and the other parts also settled in a just and straight forward manner." Over a year and quarter has elapsed since then and in spite of several reminders sent to the Candian Government, no definite settlement has been made, and the Canadian Immigration Laws stand in the same ambiguous and objectionable form as it did before. It is impossible for Indians to comply with this crooked regulation which should immediately be abolished, for a law is no longer a law if obedience to it is impossible.

Seeing that all their efforts bore no fruit in Canada, the Indians in the Dominions decided to have their case represented before the Imperial and the Indian Governments. With that point in view all the Indians held a mass meeting in the Dominion Hall, Vancouver, on 22nd February, 1913, unanimously elected and appointed the present delegation consisting of Nand Singh Sihra, Balwant Singh and Narain Singh, and entrusted the delegates with the following credentials:—

" Resolved that whereas Dominion Authorities have turned a deaf ear to our petitions and delegations requesting to admit our families into Canada, we the Hindustanese of Canada, assembled in a mass meeting under the auspices of United India League and Khalsa Diwan Society, on 22nd February 1913, at Dominion Hall, Vancouver, B. C., appoint Mr. Nand Singh Sihra, Balwant Singh and Narain Singh as a delegation to approach the Home Government in London, to secure us this primary elementary and vital condition of our domiciled existence in this country, and to remove disabilities on immigration, and to further seek the co-operation of the Indian Government and various other public organizations of India, such as the Indian National Congress, All-India Hindu Sabha, All-India-Moslem-League, chief Khalsa Diwan and the Indian public at large."

"Be it further resolved that the copy of this resolution duly signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of this meeting be given to the delegates to serve as their credentials and as an introduction to whomsoever they interview as the duly appointed delegates of the Hindustanese of the Dominion of Canada."

The present delegation reached in London, and had a very successful public meeting of all the interested English and Indians held at Caxton Hall on the 14th of May, 1913, under the auspicies of the London-Canadian Indian Immigration Committee. The meeting was presided over by Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownagree, ex-M. P. The following resolutions were passed unanimously and sent to the Imperial, Canadian and Indian Governments.

" That having heard the delegates from Canada, authorised by the British Indian residents there, to represent in England and India, the case regarding prohibition against immigration resulting from the operation of Privy Council Order, No. 920, generally known as the Continuous Journey Clause, this public meeting concludes that the order in question has practically the effect of preventing any single native or citizen of India from going to Canada, inasmuch as there is no direct passenger service between the two countries, and steamship companies refuse through booking; it not only stops immigration altogether from India to Canada, but has the effect of placing the present Indian settlers in Canada to great hardship by precluding them from calling over their wives and children, that the order in question thus operates most unjustly towards the local Indian subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and that this meeting urges upon the Imperial Canadian and Indian authorities, the advisability of repealing it or excempting the people of India from its operation."

"That the chairman be requested to forward the aforesaid resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and India and to the Dominion Government."

Having represented the case in our hand in London, our first efforts are now to appeal to our Brothers and Sisters in Our Mother Country, and to let them know that such is the condition of their people in Canada. It would only be through the unanimous voice of India United that this question of highly National Importance can terminate into just and straightforward situation.

THE NEEDS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been trying ever since last Friday to digest the statement made by Mr. Aston with r gard to the finances and financing of the Y. M. C. A. and am driven at last to express some of my feelings on the subject. There is one point I am particularly anxious to make quite clear to the general public, and that is the fact that the Young Women's Christian Association has not benefited by a single anna of all the enormous amount of money which has been collected during the past eighteen months I have a very strong suspicion that many people, especially those non-Christians who have helped so generously, are under the impression that the two branches of the Association are worked together, and that both share in all the good things. This is by no means the case—the entire management being absolutely distinct in every particular. This you will easily understand when I say that the Young Women's Christian Association is not in debt, has no deficit on current account, and until two months ago, had never begged. Early in May, to our consternation, we found that our building in Wellington Lines, built only fifteen years ago had become unsafe, and immediate structural repairs were necessary, Rs. 2,000 at least being needed for this work, and we have tried, without success, to raise this sum. Owing to the prompt generosity of a few friends we have received Rs. 1,350 and are still trying to collect the remaining Rs. 650. I see the Y. M. C. A. want Rs. 2,000 to put their cricket field in order, but is not the need of the Y. W. C. A. much more urgent? One of the principles on which we have always worked is not to undertake anything which we cannot see our way to pay for; and, although our building has become quite inadequate for the needs of the girls and young women of Bombay, we have made no attempt to enlarge our borders until we have a respectable sum in the Building Fund we are trying to form, and which of necessity gets on dispiritingly slowly. I do not think there is any need for me to say anything about the excellent work done by the Institution, nor how great the need is for a building where the hard-working, and often badly paid girls can get the comforts of a home for the small sum which in many cases they are only able to pay. And I earnestly hope that the charitably-disposed will consider our urgent need before subscribing to the Rs. 47,000 the Y. M. C. A. are still anxious to collect.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXPERT ADVISER.

The proposal of the Syndicate to appoint an expert adviser on University teaching and fixing the honorarium will be submitted at the next meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University which will be held on the 26th instant.

The question first arose some twelve months ago, when the Government of India increased the grants to the Universities Bombay receiving an additional recurring grant of Rs. 45,000, and a non-recurring grant of three lakhs. A committee of the Syndicate appeared to formulate proposals for the utilisation of the grants said in the course of its report :—

" But in view of the fact that in the steps now under contemplation the University is entering on a new phase in its development, the Committee is of opinion that this and similar appointments (those of University Professors) might be advantageously postponed for a year in order that the University might meanwhile have the benefit of the best possible expert advice as it enters on this new stage. This matter was mooted in the first meeting of the Committee, and at the last meeting it was resolved to recommend that the cost of entertaining the services of a University professor be saved during the first year, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 expended in bringing out an expert adviser on Unive sity teaching, who should be a man of wide experience and should possess an intimate knowledge of higher education as it is carried on in British, Continental and American Universites. He would be able to advise the Syndicate in matters connected with higher and post-graduate courses and in the selection of professors and lecturers. He might also visit all the affiliated colleges and advise on matters connected with their special work and generally stimulate the University in its endeavour to rise to a higher plane of academic effort. His standing, experience and tactfulness should be such as would make him a welcome adviser of all the colleges. Such an adviser should be an eminent educationist of the type of Mr Sadler, Dr. Heath, or Mr. Struthers. Anyone not of this type or standing would be of no service to the University in regard to the special object in view. After the University had received advice and guidance of such an expert authority, the funds set apart for his special services should be utilised for the appointment of a University professor as suggested above. The presence of a University professor of recognized eminence in his subject would exercise a stimulating influence on the whole work of the University. "

In a letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, in December 1912, it was stated that His Excellency in Council also agreed that it was desirable to appoint an expert adviser for the University. It was thought probable that his services would be required in the first instance for two years. It was added that, while no assurance could be given regarding the enhancement of the grant, the Government of India would be glad to consider the c ntinued retention of the services of the expert (should he prove a success) as a first charge on any further Imperial grants that it might be found possible to make to the University.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Syndicate a copy of the above, sanctioning the objects on which the grants were to be spent and stating that Government would await a further communication from the Syndicate with reference to the appointment of University professors and lecturers and the educational expert.

The Syndicate thereupon resolved that a committee consisting of Lord Sydenham, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, and Dr. F. G. Selby be appointed to select an expert adviser in consultation with the India Office and that they be requested to report to the Syndicate whether he should be appointed for one year or two and to state the terms which would be acceptable to a suitable expert; that the Vice-Chancellor be requested to communicate with the Chancellor and ask him whether he will be pleased to join the Committee.

Lord Sydenham at once replied to the Vice-Chancellor in the following terms:—

"I shall be delighted to join you in making this important selection, and I shall hope to be able to make some preliminary enquiries when I arrive home."

The Government of India, having received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India, communicated it to the Government of Bombay.

"Message from Lord Sydenham to His Excellency the Governor—University inquiry. Sir Alfred Hopkinson is willing to undertake f r a period of six months honorarium £1,000 and all travelling expenses. Committee strongly recommends Syndicate's acceptance. Please telegraph reply immediately. Ends. Please telegraph reply direct to Secretary of State repeating here."

"Bombay Government forwarding it to the University requested that Government might be informed with the least possible delay whether the Syndicate accepted the Committee's recommendation."

Hence Principal A. L. Covernton will move at the next meeting of the Senate as recommended by the Syndicate—"That the Senate approves of the appointment of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K. C., M. A., LL.D, B. C. L., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, as expert adviser on University teaching on the terms mentioned in the message from Lord Sydenham quoted in the telegram from the Government of India, Department of Education, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, No. 1149, dated the 25th June 1913."

SIR A. HOPKINSON'S CAREER.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., M.A., B. C.H. Hon. Lt. D., was born at Manchester in 1851, the second son of the late John Hopkinson and Alice, daughter of the late John Dewhurst of Skipton. He was educated at Owen's College, Manchester, and Lincoln College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished record. He took honours in Litterae Humaniores in 1872, and in the following year obtained a 1st class B. C. L. and became Vinerian Scholar and Stowell Fellow of University College. In the same year he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn and after a short period of practice he became Professor of Law at Owen's College, Manchester. Heresigned his post when he removed to London in 1889. At this time he had been devoting his attention to politics and he also resumed practice at the Bar, becoming a Queen's Counsel in 1892. After two unsuccessful efforts he entered Parliament as Unionist member for the Cricklade division of Wiltshire in 1895, but resigned his seat three years later, in order to become Principal of Owen's College, Manchester. This position he has now held uninterruptedly for fifteen years, and has been Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University since 1900.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The Arabian Sea current gave moderate rain yesterday, but practically no rain fell in the field of the Bay current. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India west, the West Coast, Bombay and the Decca ; fairly general in Lower Burma and Assam ; local in Bihar, the west Central Provinces, Madras, and the Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal the west United Provinces, South Punjab, Hyderabad.

The principal amounts :—Port Blair, one inch ; Bhamo, two ; Moulmein and Sibsagar, three ; Jalpaiguri and Sirsa, one ; Bhuj, one-and-a-half; Rajkot, two; Neemuch three-quarters; Bombay and Marmagoa one-and-a-half; Karwar and Mangalore, two.

Forecast :—Extension of rainfall into the United Provinces and ea t Punjab.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	49·13	46·73	47·12
Thursday, 10th July	1·63	3·93	3·67
Total.....	50·76	49·71	50·79

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 10.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumballa Hill.	2·80	39·16	19·32	11·91

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 4th July	Total up-to-date.
In cts.	In. cts.
4 16	49 45

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.		
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date	
		In. Ct.	In.	Ct.
85	63	1 4	65	95

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Baglire 9th	93·8	79·5	...	...
Jask ...	97·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat 9th ...	85·3	78·1	...	...
Multan ...	105·3	83·0	...	3·85
Rawalpindi ...	102·4	80·1	...	5·38
Lahore ...	102·9	81·2	...	2·70
Sirsa ...	104·3	75·5	1·00	9·26
Ambala ...	95·5	75·9	0·18	11·59
Delhi ...	98·5	82·8	...	6·13
Agra ...	101·0	85·5	...	3·10
Mainpuri ...	100·3	82·6	...	2·01
Jhansi ...	99·6	81·0	0·10	1·30
Cawnpore ...	97·1	83·0	...	5·98
Allahabad ...	101·1	84·5	...	4·94
Jacobabad ...	110·1	88·3	...	0·32
Karachi ...	91·5	84·0	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	93·1	81·2	...	5·66
Jaipur ...	91·7	76·6	0·45	8·33
Kotah ...	95·1	79·6	0·16	3·56
Bhuj ...	100·0	74·5	1·55	5·25
Dwarka ...	87·3	75·7	0·03	3·20
Verawal ...	86·6	77·3	0·34	17·61
Rajkot ...	90·1	72·3	2·40	15·12
Bhavnagar Para.	88·0	77·3	0·16	24·39
Surat ...	90·4	77·6	0·36	22·81
Ahmedabad ...	94·6	77·7	0·78	15·26
Deesa ...	95·3	76·4	0·24	8·41
Neemuch ...	89·9	?	0·10	7·63
Indore ...	87·1	72·1	0·14	8·72
Jubbulpore ...	89·6	76·8	...	11·80
Saugor ...	88·3	75·1	0·06	10·61
Hoshangabad ...	96·1	77·4	0·11	6·3
Khandwa ...	89·2	74·1	...	10·06
Akola ...	91·7	75·0	0·01	9·14
Amraoti ...	86·8	74·3	0·20	13·77
Nagpur ...	86·6	75·8	0·07	15·17
Chanda ...	89·0	77·0	...	4·34
Raipur ...	90·7	77·6	...	8·01
BOMBAY ...	82·1	77·0	1·25	42·80
Ratnagiri ...	83·3	76·4	1·17	39·20
Mormugao ...	81·0	74·7	1·46	43·64
Karwar ...	79·7	74·0	1·24	47 62
Malegaon ...	87·4	74·1	0·44	7 56
Ahmednagar ...	84·6	68·0	0·10	13 67
Poona ...	83·0	71·3	0·02	10·23
Sholapur ...	85·8	70·1	0·27	7 54
Bijapur ...	83·2	71·3	0·08	8·31
Belgaum ...	77·3	69·0	0·41	10·13
Aurangabad ...	85·9	65·7	0·03	9·23
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	73·2	...	14·98
Hyderabad ...	81·8	72·4	...	6·30
Mangalore ...	86·8	73·6	1·90	45 92
Calicut ...	77·8	74·1	0·79	33·41
Cochin ...	82·7	72·7	0·78	31·51
Colombo ...	85·0	76·5	0·16	8·73
Masulipatam ...	91·3	77·2	...	2·38
Bellary ...	92·0	74·8	...	2·95
Cuddapah ...	95·5	75·5	...	3·07
Madras ...	92·0	78·6	...	2·20
Bangalore ...	78·8	68·3	...	6·67
Coimbatore ...	89·9	70·8	...	1·52
Trichinopoly ...	91·1	78·3	...	0·91
Negapatam ...	85·2	79·7	...	0·62

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10th JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. More rain wanted generally for kharif crops. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants flourishing Cotton large area sown this year. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy but no rain, Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Showery Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Akola.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable rain has fallen. Cottton plants healthy. All crops doing well. Weeding operations generally completed.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Looks like rain sometimes. Showery. Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

FAILING APPETITE AND ITS RESULTS.

Loss of appetite means loss of strength.

Everyone who "eats to live" knows that, as he knows that while this condition is due to some derangement of the intricate machinery of the body, it is not always easy to discover its exact cause. The wise man, therefore, insists on taking such highly concentrated and nutritious foods as give him the maximum of nourishment in the minimum of space, provided it is exceedingly digestible and puts no strain on the digestive organs, so that he maintains his strength unimpaired.

In foods for this purpose, as that distinguished physician, Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, has stated, "Not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus, must be forthcoming in ample quantities. Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves is exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known, all over the civilised globe, as Sanatogen.

The value of Sanatogen, which can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, cannot be exaggerated. Among the striking, direct statements on the subject, is that of the Physician to the Court of H. I. M. the Czar of Russia. He writes: " My observations have assured me that Sanatogen improves the appetite and assists digestion."

Hundreds of doctors have written of Sanatogen's power in improving their own appetite and assisting their digestion so that they have become strong, vigorous, and capable of enduring great fatigue and strain. Moreover, Sanatogen rapidly restores the appetite, and with it the patient's enjoyment of his meals.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy but no rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Sholapur.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 1·00" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·10" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana ; Jaipur has had 0·45" and Kotah 0·16." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Night temperature is in slight excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general, Bhuj has had 1·55" Dwarka 0·63", Veraval, 0·34", Rajkot 2·40", Bhavnagar Para 0·16", Surat 0·36", Ahmedabad 0·78", Deesa 0·24", Neemuch 0·70", and Indore 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in slight defect in the western half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0·20" of rain and Hoshangabad 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan—Widespread rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 1·28", Ratnagiri 1·17" Mormugao 1·46", and Karwar 1·84". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan ; Malegaon has had 0·44", Ahmednagar 0·10", Sholapur 0·27", and Belgaum 0·41". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India, the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Deccan, and local in the west Central Provinces and the east Punjab. There has thus been a decrease both in the area and amount of rainfall in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula with the exception of the west coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiwar and on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in Gujarat, west Central India and Rajputana; some showers in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and lower Sind. Isolated showers are possible in east Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometor at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 10th July, 1913, was 29·858 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 20 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all anbroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either a mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Prince Victor of Cooch Behar in company with his cousin, Mr. K. C. Sen, will leave for England by the end of the current month.

The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, of Allahabad, has sent a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy asking him to recommend that the Royal assent be withheld from the South African Immigration Restriction Bill.

To day the Viceroy will present at Vicoregal Lodge the Gwalior and Dewas Ambulance challenge shields to representatives of the 14th Hussars and Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, who have recently won them.

Up to a few days ago racing circles in Ceylon were perturbed that the absence of a Governor of the Colony would cause some embarrassment in connection with the chief event of the August races and the most coveted racing trophy in Ceylon. His Excellency the Acting Governor, however, has offered to present the Governor's Cup in August and the cup is now on its way from England.

The Indian Succession Act, as it is at the present time applied to the State of Mysore is extremely limited in its operation, as it does not apply to Mahomedans, Hindus Buddhists or Native Christians, and the attention of the Government is being called to the fact. Under the present regime there is no means of conferring a complete and exclusive title as representative of its estate of a deceased person, and there are other deficiencies which urgently require remedying.

One of the women who figured in the Classic Tripos lists published at the Senate House, Cambridge, in mail week, is Miss A. M. Young, a Girton girl, who is one of two in the third division to secure a first-class in Senior classics. Miss Young is a daughter of Mr. R. Young, of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., Calcutta. She was born at Jamalpur in 1890, and secured her education at the Diocesan Girls' High School, Darjeeling and finished up at the Leeds Girls' High School, prior to going to Girton.

Visitors to Kodaikanal, writes a correspondent, are often so weary and run down that they are perfectly contented to spend their time in resting, or on the tennis courts, the lake or taking short walks. There are many delightful side trips such as " Perumal," Fort Hamilton or Kukkul. The latter is by far the grandest. It is only some 18 miles distant with a most comfortable bungalow. The walk from here to Ibex Point is about two miles of steep climbing, through the extensive shola with its myriads of leaches which long for blood as much as a tiger ever did. The fear of these should not deter one from visiting Ibex Point. The view from its summit eclipses anything in the vicinity of Kodaikanal. Far to the north are the Nilgiri Hills, to the west the Travancore ranges, while to the east extend the plains with hills and dales as far as the eye can reach. Some two miles and a half beyond and 1,500 or 2,000ft. decent, one comes to a favourite cave of hunters. A number of parties have lived in the cave, spending several days in hunting bison, ibex, jungle sheep, etc,, with considerable measure of success. A fine specimen of tiger was seen by one party, but, unfortunately, did not come within range of the rifles. Those who are fortunate enough to take this trip never cease to rave over the beauty and grandeur of the hills and sholas.

Nothing must have struck the business man returning to Ceylon and moving for, however, short a time among business circles in Colombo more, says the "Ceylon Observer," than the widely increased practice of attending office in the Fort and elsewhere, earlier than was the custom even ten or fifteen years ago. Very few, indeed, are even the heads of firms who motor into the Fort nowadays at, say, eleven o'clock or nearer noon: while many attend as early as ten—some even at nine, or soon after, with the rest of their European staff and proceeded by their clerks, or other employees in the case of mills and engineering works, at any hour from 7 onwards. But for several years now the early work of the day, though it is in quantity never in defect, has been greatly inconvenienced by the non-delivery of the up-country mail till 9-15 or so (in the case of those earlier favoured with their private mailbags) or 9-30 to 10 in the general run of instances. This compared with the fine town delivery of 8 to 8-30 to in the City of London, is a vary inferior arrangement and we cannot believe that in this age of advancing progress on every hand—especially at a leading Port like Colombo (though its want of warehouse accommodation, years late, is a standing disgrace to Government's lack of foresight)—it will be allowed to continue much longer.

The last duel in India was fought in Fort William says the Indian veteran Lieutenant-General Morton in his "Some Indian Experiences." The story is that two young officers quarrelled over a trifle in the Fort William barracks, Calcutta. One of them challenged the other, the challenge was accepted. They did not have seconds and a difficulty occurred. They had two pistols but only one cartridge; so they played a game of backgammon the winner to have the cartridge. Preliminaries being thus settled they repaired to the roof of the barracks. Twelve paces were carefully measured. The holder of the empty pistol could only grin at his adversary on the other hand the winner at backgammon realised the absurdity of the whole proceedings and tried to miss his friend but had the misfortune to hit him in the leg. There was nothing for it but for the victor to carry his late enemy to his

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Friday, 11th July, 1913.

PATENT MEDICINES AND THEIR POPULARITY.

AMERICA is said to be the origination of cure-alls which enable the people to take their physic without scientific supervision, and which are now consumed in such enormous quantities to the profit of their producers, many of whom have made colossal fortunes. But during the past quarter of a century the demand for cheap remedies, which obviate the payment of doctors' fees, has assumed such dimensions on the British side of the Atlantic that England has become one of the principal centres of the patent medicine trade, and dispenses pills, potions, salves, and ointments, to all parts of the world. The growth of this commerce has naturally alarmed physicians at whose instance a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry has been sitting with a view to obtaining statistics of the outturn and profits, and if desirable, of recommending legislation for the protection of a confiding public, whose faith in ready-made physic has produced a corresponding diminution in the incomes of qualified practitioners, supplemented by the working of the National Insurance Act, over which Mr. Lloyd George and the doctors had a memorable quarrel. And even in India, where the question of registering members of the medical profession is still under debate, the manufacturing chemist has appeared and puts his wares into circulation to compete with orthodox prescriptions. His chief habitat is Bengal, from whence much printed literature is issued in both English and the vernaculars, proclaiming the virtues of indigeneous remedies which find customers in all parts of the country. Besides these nostrums it is possible to purchase British-made physic in all the bazaars, as a consultation of the import statistics reveals that it reaches the East in large and increasing quantities and the ryot, who prefers "Belati dawa" to the local article, can obtain it at prices which suit his slender pockets, and consume it with a confident belief in its prophylactic results. Hence we are not uninterested in an enquiry which proposes to regulate the manufacture of medicines and to protect the public from imposture by compelling a disclosure of the contents of each phial or pill on the labels affixed by the vendors to their productions, as an equipoise to the testimony of the remarkable "cures" effected by their wares, printed upon the leaflets and circulars which encourage them.

The genesis of the Parliamentary investigation is to be found in two interesting publications issued by the British Medical Society, entitled "Secret Remedies" and "More Secret Remedies" which contains the result of analyses made at their instance by qualified professional men whose impartiality and accuracy is above suspicion. The first volume appeared a few years ago, the second being issued a little over twelve months since and both are a resume of a series of articles which originally appeared in the "British Medical Journal" at once enlisting public attention as well as threats of proceedings for defamation which did not advance beyond the exchange of epistles. In these pages one may read with much profit and amusement the results of a chemical dissection of hundreds of well-known and much advertised nostrums proposing to cure all ills from an ordinary stomach-ache to the worst forms of paralysis at prices varying from four pence or six pence to five shillings or more, according to the value of the drugs composing them or the sums paid to "Doctors" for exclusive prescriptions. Some of the firms, who manufactura these pills and potions, have medical men in their employ who, contrary to the etiquette of the profession, are associated with the trade, and prospective patients may obtain free "consultations," even if they do not elect to take a course of any particular remedy. One remarkable fact proved by these analyses is that a large proportion of the cure-alls so eagerly purchased by a credulous public contain no useful drugs, as sugar, coloured water, and a few simples obtainable from any herb-garden are the chief constituents. Others, professing to cure fevers, rheumatism, palsy, epilepsy, gout, neuritis and the whole gamut of human ills were found to have no physic which could be of the least possible benefit to patients afflicted with ordinary or severe ailments, while not a few contained dangerous elements which should only be presented under medical guidance. An equally instructive revelation was the disclosure of the actual cost of making these much vaunted preparations, obtained by an analytical separation of their contents and a consultation of prices in the drug markets. The expenditure varied from a penny to sixpence, while they are sold at prices representing profits of a hundred per cent. and upwards. It is no wonder, therefore, that large fortunes are made in the patent medicine trade, and that any proposals for legislation for its regulation are viewed with disfavour by those engaged in it.

With these remarkable exposures as a premises, the Parliamentary Committee has added largely to the public knowledge of the subject by summoning and examining all the principal manufacturers of pills and potions, obtaining statistics of their operations and of the profits derived from them. The accuracy of the official analyses was of course disputed in many cases, it being alleged that there were secret and valuable formula which could not be discovered by the tests applied to the preparations and which could not be disclosed without injury to the trade. But unprejudiced observers will be disposed to accept the results of the test-tubes in the hands of experts, whose verdicts have not been seriously challenged by interested witnesses. The quantities of these nostrums put in circulation and purchased by the gullible public are amazing, one manufacturer of a famous pill admitting that it is produced at the rate of hundreds of tons per annum, while the out-turn of other preparations is equally astonishing, proving that the patent medicine trade is a much more remunerative occupation than company promoting or operations in stocks. The object of the enquiry is, as already stated, to place a measure on the British Statute book which will protect the public by compelling a disclosure of the elements of each preparation, while incidentally there would be a drop in prices and rates of consumption with the uplifting of the veil of secrecy. In this compendium it is interesting to have a description of the action taken by the Commonwealth Government as a preface to the admission of these remedies into Australia. This was supplied by the last witness examined by the Committee who stated that the formula of all of them had to be disclosed to the local authorities and that most of the printed matter accompanying them underwent alterations by qualified experts, the object of these restrictions being to guard the public health and to save purchasers from exploitation by exaggerated descriptions of the potentialities of these forms of physic. His experience was that the Australians were grateful for this intervention, though it is doubtful if the vendors are equally satisfied with the arrangement. "I should," said this witness, "like to see uniform legislation dealing with patent medicines throughout the whole English-speaking world." This is probably too sweeping a proposition for the international conscience, which is still labouring at the problem of universal peace under the stimulating influence of Mr. Bryan. For the present it will suffice if England leads the way in a crusade against secret remedies and other nations may come into line if our experiences prove to be worth emulation. As a basis for action the report of the Committee which is now under preparation should be considered by the legal advisers of the Government if it is decided that a case for legislation has been fully made out, and its appearance will be awaited with unusual interest. There will, however, be strong opposition to a proposal of this kind as the proprietors of many of these nostrums are both wealthy and of political consequence. Hence it may happen that the Government, which is already partially moribund may hesitate about incurring fresh responsibilities by electing to leave the matter to their successors. However that may be, the Parliamentary Committee and the British Medical Association have partially lifted the purdah of secret remedies, and sooner or later legal intervention must come in the forms suggested, and the public will probably be as grateful for it as the Australians are under the limitations described by their representative.

THE UNIVERSITY'S ADVISER.

AFTER an interval of twelve months, we are glad to see that something has been accomplished towards securing for the University of Bombay that expert adviser, whose appointment was strongly recommended by Government. Considering the difficulties which it has found in its way, we think that the committee, which has had the appointment in hand, has been expeditious in its work, and it has at last been successful in securing the services of a gentleman, whose standing and experience of University affairs ensure that his advice will be of the utmost value. The inception of the idea of this appointment came with the apportionment to Bombay—in common with the other universities of India—of increased grants from the Imperial funds, and then it was suggested by the Government of Bombay that before doing anything to bring about that expansion, which had become possible, the University should take the best advice, which it could secure as to the lines upon which its expansion should be moulded. The University fell in with the idea, but with that perversity which so often marks its procedure wasted time by discussing whether it should engage an expert from Home or, send a man from India to England to investigate the systems adopted by the highest Universities there and advise. As the latter course would quite possibly have been ineffective or at least would have postponed indefinitely the reform and expansion, which the University earnestly desires, it was manifestly absurd, and eventually a committee was appointed to select an expert from Home. Since Lord Sydenham relinquished the Governorship, this Committee has had the advantage of his Lordship's services in England, and it is largely due to his activity in the matter that arrangements have now been made for the visit of so distinguished an educationist as Sir Alfred Hopkinson. It is unfortunate that no one could be found, who was able to spend twelve months in Bombay as the Committee originally proposed as a minimum period, but Sir Alfred Hopkinson will be able to give the University the benefit of his labours for six months. His great experience will enable him rapidly to assimilate the differences of conditions which he will encounter, and within that period to put forward proposals, from which the local authorities will gain most valuable assistance. Sir Alfred Hopkinson has been associated during almost the whole of his career with Victoria University, the foremost of the newer generation of foundations, and knowledge of this institution will specially adapt him to advise on the needs of a new University, the claims upon which are principally those of industry and commerce. That there is plenty of room for his work there can be no doubt. If there were no other reasons, the bitter discussions, which constantly rend the Senate, and the hostility which that body has so often shown to the sober suggestions of Government, would indicate sufficiently the need of a clear and steady brain to advise the University at such an important and delicate stage of its career.

THE LORDS AND ULSTER.

THE Lords are not going to submit tamely to the shackling effect of the Parliament Act, and if Ulster has recourse to the bullet and the bayonet, as is threatened, in its resistance to Home Rule the Upper House at all events will not have the crime on its conscience. Lord Lansdowne has given notice that he will move upon the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill that the House of Lords declines to consider the Bill until it has been submitted to the country. This resolution does not surmount the tyrannous and bureaucratic obstacle of the Parliament Act; but it is the best and soundest policy and one which, if Unionists make the most of the opportunity, will impress the electorate and do no small part to bringing about an appeal to the country. It is a national disgrace that the position of the two Houses in regard to such a vital question should be such a travesty of constitutional method: the Commons is powerless to amend unless it is agreeable to the Irish Nationalists; the Lords can amend, though their amendments need not be accepted. The refusal of the Lords to consider the Bill is by the Parliament Act equivalent to rejection, but time has to elapse before it is sent up for the third time and those M.Ps., who are supporting the Ulstermen, are wisely transferring their appeal against the measure to the country. What with the effect of the Marconi disclosures and the unpopularity of the Insurance Act it is not one of the most improbable things that a dissolution of the Government may be forced and the electors, more alive to the meaning and depth of Ulster's opposition, will then have the much-needed opportunity of saying whether Ulster shall remain a part of the United Kingdom as she wishes or whether she shall be forced under a Dublin Parliament.

FINANCE OF CITY OF MADRAS.

WE are well used to severe strictures and even severe measures being employed in regard to some of the smaller municipalities, which have been created so lavishly all over India, but it is a rare experience to find a Corporation in one of our principal cities censured on account of its general administration. However, such an unhappy experience is now befalling Madras. In passing orders on the revised estimates for 1912-3, and on the Budget estimates for 1913-4 the Madras Government expresses its dissatisfaction with the financial position of the Corporation. They complain that the growth of the general revenues of the city has by no means kept pace with the additions to its expenditure, which have been found to be necessary, and point as evidence to the depleted condition of the city's balances. They have accordingly directed that, before another budget is laid before them, close examination should be made of the existing and the future liabilities of the Corporation. To ensure that this examination shall be thorough Government lays down the directions which it shall take. Inquiry is to be made as to the extent to which existing and future liabilities can be provided for from the existing revenues, in regard to which a careful estimate should be framed under each head as to the normal expansion which can be expected; the extent to which they will require to be supplemented and the measures by which the resources of the Corporation can most suitably be increased. All the items of expenditure provided for in the present budget have been passed by Government with the exception of one lakh of rupees for a *dhobikhana*; but Madras has evidently in future to arrange her expenditure on true economical lines. She forms an object lesson for the anxious reformer, who hasting too fast wants to buy for the people luxuries which the people cannot yet afford to pay for.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Novara" arrived at London on the evening of July 8.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 20.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

There was an enormous attendance at the Richmond Horse Show, and the King and Queen, who motored down from London, arrived on the scene about half-past three. King Manoel and Queen Amelie were also present, and their Majesties were received by the Duke of Teck, Lord Lonsdale, and other officials. During the afternoon the King strolled into the centre of the show ring and watched the proceedings from there. Here, too, were noted Georgiana Lady Dudley, Lady Norreys, Lord Farquhar, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Mr. Romer Williams, and Mr. Lancelot Lowther. In attendance on the King were Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, Sir Fritz Ponsonby, Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, and Captain Godfrey-Faussett. The Queen and Princess Mary and Queen Amelie watched the proceedings from the royal balcony and took tea before motoring back to London. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Empress Marie and Princess Victoria, were present at the garden party given at Devonshire House for Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. Their Majesties, attended by a large suite, including Lord Howe, Lady Antrim, Miss Charlotte Knollys, and Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox, were received on arrival by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Lansdowne, and Lady Edward Cavendish. All the nurses were assembled on the lawn, and the Queen and her sister made a tour of the gardens and inspected the nurses, who were drawn up in line. Later in the afternoon the royal party took tea with the Duke of Devonshire and some of the more distinguished guests, and the nurses had tea in a large marquee in the garden.

THE KING'S REVIEW

There were a great many Britons from the Over-sea Dominions scattered among the spectators at the King's Review of his Household Brigade Cavalry. The beauty and brilliance of the spectacle impressed them deeply—more deeply than a larger body of troops would have done. There were three regiments, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Blues (Royal Horse Guards), and they made a magnificent show. Every horse's coat shone like the closiest enamel. Every breastplate had been reburnished. Every plume stood martially stiff. For this was a great occasion. Never before had the Household Cavalry been reviewed together as one unit. The trains from London were packed. The roads were clouded with dust as the motor-cars whirled by one after the other in quick succession. The stands put up in Windsor Park, not far from "the Copper Horse," were well filled; and all round the review ground were masses of people drawn not only by the healthy English love of soldiers, but also by the glory of a perfect June day.

ETON RIVER SPECTACLE.

The prettiest part of the Eton visit was the river, and here was plenty of room for any number of spectators on the banks. The King and Queen were in the elate barge under a scarlet and gold canopy. The water-men's uniform is something like that of the Beef-eaters. The boys, who man the boats forming the procession, wore Forth of June costumes. Some wore the uniforms which Admirals wore a century ago. It was all very quaint and pretty.

ASCOT.

Royal Ascot commenced in really glorious weather. It was perhaps a trifle too hot to be pleasant, considering there is so very little shade on the royal heath, and it was quite amusing to see people crowding together trying to protect themselves from the sun's burning rays beneath the tiny clumps of trees that are dotted at very scanty intervals about the paddock. In the royal enclosure itself there was absolutely no shade at all, and quite a number of people were hoping that there might be a thunderstorm in the evening to clear the air, oblivious of the fact that a thunderstorm in this country usually means a complete break up of the weather for three weeks at least.

"A White Hat Ascot." That was the exclamation of a woman in the royal enclosure as the King's procession with the scarlet outriders drove up the course just on one o'clock to open the meeting.

Really the tall hats were rather grey than white but they were all of a very light shade and almost every man in the royal carriages wore one following the fashion set by the King who wore a grey frock-coat suit with a grey hat and it was noted that His Majesty, like other members of the royal party, did not wear a black band on his grey hat. The Queen was really a radient figure in blue veiled in mauve and her hat was a mass of waving pale blue ostrich feathers tipped with mauve. In the carriage with the King and Queen was the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the other distinguished guests from Windsor Castle following behind in open landaus. It was also pre-eminently a motor Ascot. Never before has the number of cars been so immense. They came from all parts of the country and the motor-car exodus from London was on a colossal scale. There were very many other grey hats in the enclosure. Clearly the word had gone forth. The wearers of funeral silk hats felt that they were in an antiquated fashion. There will be a rush for grey hats to-day. For although men laugh at women for being slaves to fashion they are truly in a more despotic bondage themselves. It seems absurd to go into the green country on a blazing June day in anything but loose, cool clothes, a soft collar, and a straw hat. Yet to dress oneself like that for the royal enclosure would mean that the gate-guardians in green velvet would decline to let you in.

The royal procession down the Long Walk was a fine sight in itself. The Queen and Princess Mary drove, surrounded by a troop of horsemen in gorgeous uniforms, headed by the King, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur. The walk past in the hot sunshine, the trot past, and the gallop past, first by squadrons, then by regiments in long double line, proved the drill of the Household Cavalry to be as excellent as that of the Foot Guards whom His Majesty reviewed a few weeks ago in Hyde Park. Finally came the stirring "charge" with a front of several hundred yards. The bugle rang out those notes which never fail to thrill. With a thunder of hoofs and rattling of scabbards, the three regiments came on full tilt. Their swords flashed; from their chests came a deep inspiriting roar. An American, who had been drinking in the spectacle, watching the hats raised to the colours noting the soldierly bearing of the King, admiring the physique and the horsemanship of the troops, burst at last into involuntary speech. "Gee," he said, "but that's fine." There was a suspicion of a moisture in his eye: he evidently felt the emotion of the scene. "Why," he went on. "It's worth having a King for that alone. Yes, sir." Had he been near enough to catch the King's speech and to note its unaffected heartiness, its pleasant ring of pride in having such regiments attached to him so closely, that American would have been still more "enthused."

ETON.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm Their Majesties and Princess Mary paid their promised visit to Eton. The whole school had been assembled in the school yard (decorated with the school arms and other heraldic devices in honour of the occasion) and spent the twenty minutes before the King's arrival by practising the Royal Anthem accompanied by the Guards' band. This was the first occasion on which the King had entered the school buildings, though he had received an address from the school two years ago when passing through Eton at the time of the Coronation. Highstreet was decorated in light blue, and the school yard was full of colour, the founder's statue being swathed in a bower of evergreens and flanked by four banners resplendent with Eton lilies and strange armorial beasts. The compliment paid to Eton by the Queen and Princess Mary choosing to wear the light blue colour of the school was greatly appreciated by every Etonian present, and the gratification was increased when the King, in his reply to the address given by the captains of the school, intimated his intention of sending his third son, Prince Henry, to Eton in the autumn. The King said: "We place so great a confidence in the excellence of your school life and training that we intend to send our third son Henry this year to be one of your number, and thus to strengthen the bonds which have lasted so long between the Throne and the college.

This thraldom of men to a hard-and-fast sumptuary decree is brought into greater prominence this year by reason of the new and refreshing independence shown by women. There are no 1913 fashions. There is no prevailing style. On the famous lawns every kind of style finds exponents. This go-as-you-please plan suits women who know what suits them, but it is disastrous for those whose taste inclines to the bizarre. One costume suggested that its wearer, disappointed by her dressmaker, had seized a pretty bedspread, draped it to her figure, and finished it off with a wide sash. As for the varied materials used by way of decoration, they make one think of those drawers full of the odds and ends which women treasure. Of course, the pendulum of taste has swung right away from the plain skirt, the sheath fitting close to the form. Now there is draping, looping, catching up, even "hanging extra pieces on" if I may express it thus crudely, and the robes, though close fitting, are not at all sheathlike. They are clinging delightful filmy. The wheel is come full circle from the crinoline days. No one could misinterpret the frank charm of the new modes. It marks the disappearance of false prudery. It shows that woman is not afraid to be natural. She is no longer over-conscious either of man or of herself. That is one deduction which I make from the revolt against any definite Ascot fashions in frocks and women's hats. The other is not so complimentary. It is this. Women have had this year a chance to show their individuality. Some have profited, but a few prove by their vagaries that they need fashion lest a worse thing befall them."

A WEDDING.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the youngest brother of the Duke of Leinster, was married to Miss May Etheridge, the actress, at the Wandsworth register office yesterday. The time and place of the marriage were kept a great secret. But it was election day in Wandsworth yesterday, and naturally there were more people than usual about the street and the chance presence outside the register office of some loiterers interested in the polling caused the bride and bridegroom—who wished to avoid publicity—to take alarm and delay the ceremony for an hour. The ceremony was fixed to take place at half-past eleven. Punctual to the moment, Miss Etheridge came hurrying down St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, unaccompanied. She ran briskly up the register office stairs and sat down. She was wearing a pretty close-fitting hat with a big osprey in it, and a charming powder-blue coat and skirt.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald did not put in appearance until ten minutes later. He drove up in a taxicab on the opposite side of the road. A slim-looking young man in a lounge suit and a straw hat, he started to walk eagerly across the road—when suddenly he came to a full stop.

Outside the register office were now nearly a dozen people and a big businesslike-looking motor-car. Lord Edward Fitzgerald eyed these with open suspicion, and backed away bashfully.

The greatest precautions had been taken to keep the wedding secret, and it may have come as a shock to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who had probably forgotten all about the election, to find the makings of a crowd outside the very doors of the register office. The bridegroom had a consultation with his witnesses—many consultations in various doorways and round-the-corners—and finally Miss Etheridge was sent for. She came out of the register office into the street again and there were more discussion. After a while Lord Edward Fitzerald and Miss Etheridge climbed into a taxicab and sat waiting in it together some little way round the corner.

Miss Etheridge herself kept watch round the corner of a shop to see how the crowd were dissolving, and at the most judicious moment she gave the signal to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and they entered the register office.

So that when Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his bride came downstairs to the doorway and looked outside, they stepped back as though they had been suddenly confronted with a tiger. The crowd, after a few moments of patient waiting, began to make encouraging remarks to Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his bride who hung back nervously in the gloom of the passage way. "Come out and show yourselves!" they shouted encouragingly. "Don't be shy." But this the happy couple absolutely refused to do. The witnesses had discovered a back exit, and it was judged better to depart by it than to run the gauntlet of the crowd.

BULGARIAN TENACITY.

ALL RESERVISTS CALLED OUT.

CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE VICTORY.

RED RUIN IN THE TRAIL OF THE GREEKS.

Rumania, with her army mobilized and eager for war, exhibits an attitude of restraint in her intention merely to protect her own interests; being prepared to join either Servia or Bulgaria in order to preserve the balance of power.

Accounts of the warfare between Bulgar and Serb continue to be conflicting, both sides claiming successes. In Sofia it is officially stated that the Servians have been defeated all along the line and the Greeks repulsed near Doiran, while the Servians report the "most sanguinary battle yet fought in the Balkans" at Ishtip, where they and the Greeks are pursuing the enemy. It appears certain that both sides have suffered enormous losses and in Vienna it is announced that Bulgaria is ready to sign peace terms, while the commanders on both sides are arranging an armistice.

A later message from Sofia, however, states that all reservists have been called to the colours, and complete confidence prevails that Bulgaria will win in the end.

There is a war fever in Constantinople where the Bulgarian Plenipotentiary has arrived to discuss the Porte's demand for the evacuation of the Enos-Midia line.

A telegram to the *Times* draws a terrible picture of the devastation left in the wake of the advancing Greeks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

A telegram to the *Times* from Salonika gives a graphic description of a journy made in the wake of the advancing Greeks. Waggons full of wounded blocked the stations, and ruined villages and smoking townships dotted the countryside. The roads were littered with discarded impedimenta, and in one place fields were encumbered and the air was tainted, with unburied Bulgarian corpses.

A Telegram to the *Times* from Sofia says that the firing of guns on the frontier was heard yesterday. Nevertheless, complete confidence prevails that Bulgaria will be ultimately victorious.

All reservists who have hitherto been excused have been called to the colours and are readily responding, even semi-convalescents returning to their regiments.

SERVIANS DEFEATED "ALL ALONG THE LINE."

SOFIA, July 10.

It is officially stated that the Bulgarians yesterday recorded successes along the whole line, repulsing all Servian attacks, in which the Servian losses were enormous, and then routing them with counter-attacks.

The Bulgarians are pursuing the enemy towards Egri Palanka.

LATER.

An official statement declares that a sanguinary battle is in progress near Kochana, where the Servians have been repulsed with considerable losses.

The Greeks, north of Doiran, have been repulsed with great loss.

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

VIENNA, July 9.

It is reported here that Bulgaria has intimated her readiness to sign peace terms and that the Servian and Bulgarian commanders are negotiating an armistice, the losses on both sides having been so enormous and fears of cholera having arisen.

SERVIAN SUCCESSES.

MOST SANGUINARY BATTLE YET FOUGHT.

BELGRADE, July 10.

The Bulgarians have been driven back along the entire frontier of Servia with considerable loss.

The wounded already arrived at Belgrade exceed the total number of wounded during the whole of the war with Turkey.

BELGRADE, July 9.

The Servians' re-occupation of Ishtip took place after the most sanguinary battle yet fought in the Balkans. The Servians, with the Greeks advancing from Strumnitza, are pursuing the Bulgarians.

TURKEY'S DEMAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

The Bulgarian Plenipotentiary, M. Natchevitch, has arrived here to discuss the Porte's demand for the evacuation of the territory within the Enos-Midia line.

The warlike activity in Constantinople resembles that prevailing at the time of the war in Thrace.

RUMANIA'S ACTION.

ARMY TO PRESERVE BALKAN BALANCE OF POWER.

LONDON, July 9.

Reuter learns that Rumania intends to occupy the territory from Turtukai on the Danube to Baltchick on the Black Sea. Moreover, Rumania will not permit any disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkans, which may be prejudicial to herself; therefore, her army will intervene in favour of Servia or Bulgaria, if either is dangerously threatened.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 10.

The death is announced of Arthur Crawley-Bovey, late of the Indian Civil Service.

THE RAND QUIETER.

RAILWAYMEN CAUSE ANXIETY.

ANTI-GLADSTONE MEETING PROHIBITED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

Although Johannesburg appears to have settled down and work is being resumed generally, the troops will be retained until the smouldering fires of unrest are extinguished. There is considerable uneasiness concerning the railwaymen, who, although they are civil servants, are formulating a list of grievances, with threats to strike in the background.

LONDON, July 10.

The Mayor of Johannesburg has declined to allow the Trades Federation to call a meeting on the 11th inst., to demand the recall of Lord Gladstone.

MORE ATTEMPTS TO RAISE A COMMONS DEBATE.

LONDON, July 9.

In reply to further questions from Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Outhwaite in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt recapitulated the circumstances in which the Union Government asked for the aid of Imperial troops and the considerations justifying their request.

Mr. Keir Hardie gave notice that he would move for the recall of Lord Gladstone, and would ask for time for the discussion of the motion, but it is understood that Earl Winterton had previously given notice of a blocking motion.

LORD SYDENHAM ON SEDITION.

NEED FOR STRONG GOVERNMENT

LONDON, July 10.

Lord Ampthill, last night presided at a dinner of welcome given by the Northbrook Society to Lord Sydenham. Lord Ampthill described Lord Sydenham's governorship as one of almost unexampled achievement, in spite of the difficulties which he had encountered.

In his speech, Lord Sydenham pointed out that in spite of an amazing growth in the prosperity of the country, we had to deal with a section not large but influential, and permanently hostile to the Indian Government. Its teachings had already wrecked many young lives and had brought misery to many Indian homes. If it prevailed, it would put back the clock of civilisation for a century. We must look to the vast loyal majority to help us to find antidotes for this poison, claiming the co-operation of those to whom we had brought the light of Western learning. Under a strong and steadfast Government only would India acquire the essential characteristic of nationhood. If only all educated Indians would unite in such practical work as social reform, abandoning useless and dangerous political agitation, the progress of India would surprise its most ardent advocates.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. HARCOURT AND INTERCHANGING IN THE SERVICES.

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Harcourt, in reply to Mr. Stewart, said that during the last three years out of 26 governerships, excluding military governments and the self-governing Dominions, which were in a special category, only two had been conferred on men not already in the Colonial Service, while only two had been conferred on officers who had not had long colonial service.

Mr. Harcourt added that it was aways his desire to maintain the interchangeability of the Home and Colonial Civil Services, as exhibited in the appointments of Sir Matthew Nathan to the Chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue and Sir John Anderson to be Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

LORDS DEFIANT.

MOTION DECLINING TO ACCEPT HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, July 9.

Lord Lansdowne has given notice that he will move, upon the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, that the House of Lords declines to consider the Bill until it has been submitted to the country.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL

LONDON, July 10.

The Scottish Temperance Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday, by 284 to 166. This is the second time the Bill has been passed under the Parliament Act.

TIBETAN DEPUTATION TO THE KING.

LONDON, July 10.

Sir Edward Grey yesterday received at the Foreign Office a deputation of six Tibetans, who came to England with presents and letters to the King from the Dalai Lama.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 9.

Kent beat Warwickshire, at Birmingham, by an innings and 51 runs.

Sussex drew with Leicestershire, at Brighton, but gained a first innings victory.

INDIAN CIVILIANS.

A WITNESS' ANSWER IN PRIVATE.

LOWERING OF AGE STANDARD OPPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 9.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission to-day, Professor Lodge, of Edinburgh University, thought that the ordinary teaching at the University was sufficient, given the requisite ability, to enable a student to compete successfully for the Indian Civil Service under the present system. He deprecated the lowering of the age of admission, and said opinion in the University was averse to the suggestion of the establishment of separate institutions for the training of civilians.

Replying to a question as to whether Indian students found difficulty in getting on with their Scottish colleagues, the witness remarked that it was difficult to answer. He did not wish his reply to be made public, and was therefore allowed to give his answer privately.

AGAINST LOWERING THE AGE STANDARD.

Continuing, the witness expressed the opinion that the men now entering the Indian Civil Service were a much abler class than those who entered at an earlier age, prior to 1891.

Dr. Warren, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, likewise deprecated the lowering of the age of entry. He considered that India was at present getting from Oxford a most able and most industrious set of men. Asked his opinion as to why the Indian Civil Service was less popular than formerly, Dr. Warren said the Home Civil Service was more popular, as the appointments were more numerous. There was also the fact that the Indian Civil Service was more criticised both at Home and abroad.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A WITNESS'S ANSWER GIVEN IN PRIVATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Commissioner of Police, in dealing with the beggar problem in Calcutta, has learnt that the beggars are in the hands of "Goondas" (budmashes) for whom they earn money. On Tuesday, by an order of the Commissioner, a number of beggar boys and girls were removed to the "Refuge," a Government recognised institution. This removal meant a heavy loss to the budmashes, and last evening they collected in front of the "Refuge" and threatened to get their agents by force. The Police, after some difficulty, dispersed the crowd and restored peace.

BARRISTER CHARGED.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF TRUST MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Stephens and the common jury, a case came on for hearing in which Mr. Nandalal Banerjee, barrister, was committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 500, and Rs. 500.

The accused is the son of the late Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerjee, barrister and advocate of the Allahabad High Court. Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerjee died in 1902, leaving a will under which Rs. 25,000 was bequeathed to the accused in trust for the accused's children, Hilda and Jack. It was alleged that the accused had sold three notes out of this trust money and falied to render an account of it.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 10,

The hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day. The accused Rohinikumar Guha who was ill is now well enough to be brought into the dock.

Ahmuddin, a cooly; the headmaster of Durgapur School; and Mr. Prasanna Kumbar Sen, father of Mr. B. C. Sen, I. C. S., were examined Mr. Gupta declared Mr. P. K. Sen to be hostile and was severely cross-examined. Kavaraja Fazlar Rahman of Adampur was also examined. He said that he approached Gour Poddar's house with Matura Saha and was shot at and wounded by one of the dacoits

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 5th July 1913 stood at 679 against 841 cases. Bombay had 108, Madras 35, Bengal 13, Bihar and Orissa 25, the United Provinces 235, the Punjab 108, Burma 79, Coorg, Mysore 55, Hyderabad 7, Rajputana 12, and the N-W. F. Province 1.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

CASE AGAINST PROPRIETORS OF "COMMERCE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Before Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day a case instituted by the Cape Copper Company Limited, against "the Empire, Limited," to recover damages for an alleged libel said to have been published in a newspaper called *Commerce*, was called on for hearing.

As no one appeared the case was struck off.

The Hon. Mr. Shadilal on his appointment as Temporary Additional Judge, Punjab Chief Court, has resigned his seat in the Punjab Legislative Council.

THE BOREGAON DISASTER.

DRIVER OF GOODS TRAIN EXAMINED.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, July 10.

Mr. Slaney, First-Class Magistrate, to-day resumed the hearing of the case against Bezonji, the guard of the goods train.

The first witness examined was Sorabji, the driver of the same train. The latter in his evidence stated that he had left Badnera with the proper ball token, nearly four and half hours later than the usual time, to proceed to Katepurna. Leaving the latter station he proceeded towards Boregaon but did not reach the latter station as he was held up at the outer signal, which stood at "danger." Both the home and outer signals showed red lights. It was past four o'clock. When the signal was lowered he tried to start his train but could not. He backed the train and again tried to start it, but failed. The accused was the guard of the train, and he did not speak to the witness nor send anyone to him to say that he was protecting the train. The witness and the guard exchanged red signals, which were required by the rules and which meant that the guard was protecting the train. A few minutes subsequently an unusual shock occurred and witness, on examination, found that a passenger train had run into his train. The accused was injured.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The Station Master of Badnera, the next witness, deposed to the fact that the accused did not report to him regarding the shortage of stores.

Mr. Walsh, counsel for the accused, cross-examined the witness.

Driver Conroy of the passenger train was also examined, and stated that he left Katepurna but collided with a goods train at the outer signal of Boregaon.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved and the case adjourned until to-morrow.

AKOLA, June 10.

Major T. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, resumed the hearing to-day of the case against Sadasiv Pandurang Joshi, Assistant Station Master of Boregaon, who is charged under Indian Railways Act in connection with the collision of a goods and passenger trains near Boregaon on the 30th April last.

OVER-WRITING AND UNDER-WRITING.

Mr. Charles Hardless, the Government expert in handwriting, to whom the block register book and report of entries made regarding the goods train were sent for examination, was examined by Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of Police conducting the prosecution.

Mr. Hardless stated that he had considerable experience of over-writing and under writing and he had received a reference from that Court asking for his opinion of a case of over-writing. He had specially examined the columns 8 to 13 against the entry of No. 322 goods on page 114 of the book. The capital "C" in column 8 was over-writing, the "A" succeeding the capital "C" was an intentional ink blot out. The combination "celle" in column 9 was clearly over-writing. Those were the only cases of over-writing. The under-writing under the capital "C" appeared to be the figure 4. The writing under the "A" succeeding the "C" could not be ascertained because he had not applied any chemical test as there was a risk of damaging the entries or even of obliterating. The first "C" in the combination "celle" in column 9 covered a "4" combination. The "el" in column 9 convered a "4". The final "E" in column 9 covered the figure "2". When he identified over-writing he frequently discovered under-writing. After explaining to the Court the method by which he arrived at his conclusions, Mr. Hardless stated that he was satisfied that the figures he had mentioned as under-writing were correct but stated that different figures would necessitate configuration of figures in, over-writing.

In cross-examination by Mr. Khare, pleader for the accused, Mr. Hardless stated that he could not say whether the ink blot-out in colum 8 following the capital "A" concealed a figure or a letter. In column 9 he was sure the figures in underwriting were 442. He saw no under writing in the combination "celle" in column 9. He had not been asked to compare the figures on columns 8 to 13 of page 114 with any other figures of same page. He used to see daily papers but was not a regular reader of newspapers. He had not read about the Boregaon case but only heard about it in conversation.

The evidence for the prosecution having been completed, his Honour stated that he would examine the accused on Saturday, the 12th and the case was adjourned.

KARACHI'S COMMERCE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 10.

A deputation of the Karachi Chamber of Indian Merchants waited on the Commissioner in Sind yesterday to ask for their right to nominate a representative to the Karachi Municipality. The Commissioner replied regretting that he could not grant the request, as the Chamber had only 30 members.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has approved the Bombay Weights and Measures Standardisation Bill.

THE ASSAM FLOODS.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE IN TEA DISTRICTS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC STOPPED BY LANDSLIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A Haliakandi correspondent, describing the floods in Cachar, says that twenty inches of rain have fallen since the downpour began and the rivers are higher than they have been since the floods that took place before the big earthquake in 1897.

The districts are isolated and work is impossible on the outer estates, on many of which coollies have to swim across drains as broad as small rivers to get to the houses. Enormous damage has been done to crops, and to the villagers' stores of rice, ghur, etc.

Many landslips have taken place, and owing to these the Assam-Bengal Railway has had to stop all traffic on the hill section.

There has been no Calcutta dak to Assam for four days.

THE LANDSLIP ON THE A.-B. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, July 10.

The landslip near Bandarkhal on the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway already reported in being cleared. Transhipment of mails and passengers only will be possible from the 11th instant. Through running of trains in expected in a week's time.

RAILWAY STATION TRAGEDY

EUROPEAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. H. Calder, formerly employed in the Police Department, met his death last night at the Central Station, by being run over by a brake-van.

The deceased, who was an elderly man with defective eye-sight, was accompanied by two neighbours who were deputed by his wife to look after him. After purchasing a ticket, Mr. Calder and the two young men walked on to the platform, where the brake-van of the Bombay Mail was backing on to the platform. The deceased fell on to the rails, and the wheels passed over him, killing him instantly. The train was stopped and the body recovered.

At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was pronounced.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

AN EXPLANATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

With regard to Sir Edward Grey's statement as to the withdrawal of 900 Russian troops from Persia during the last six weeks, it is probable he referred to the departure of the battalion from the Mashad Detachment of the 2nd Rajputs, from Bushire, who landed at Muscat on Wednesday.

LORD CARMICHAEL INDISPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, July 10.

H. E. Lord Carmichael, who is suffering from an attack of Dengue fever, which manifested itself on the river trip between Calcutta and Dacca, has been confined to his bed since the evening of July 4, but is now convalescent. He was able to receive Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda yesterday, and hopes to go for a drive to-day. It will be some days before his Excellency recovers his usual health.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" reports that no further fighting has occurred at Dir. The Nawab is still a refugee at Dross.

TRAVANCORE TRIAL OF EUROREANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, July 10.

Yesterday the prisoners in the Buckingham-Stephens case where produced before Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Divisional First-Class Magistrate.

The Kottayam Police reported that the charge-sheet was not ready and applied for a further remand which was extended till further orders.

Mr. Pallyil Gopala Menon, Chief Court Vakil of Cochin, for the accused, applied for certain concessions regarding their diet, and bedding, which were granted.

The Court premises were crowded. Mrs. Stephens is accomodated in a room near the District Superintendent's office.

The charge-sheet will made ready by the police in a day or two.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s, "Macedonia," with the outward mails of the 4th instant, passed Suez at 12-30 a.m. on Thursday.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting"—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF RACECOURSE.

REPRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, President, presiding.

In continuation of his letter of June 17th, the Commissioner forwarded copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, stating that the Western India Turf Club desired an extension of the land leased to them. Government accordingly enquired whether the Municipality would agree to the land being resumed for the purpose and whether it would interfere with the use of the remaining and as a storm-water reservoir.

In his letter the Commissioner stated:—As regards the land on the north and west of the present Turf Club course, it is still required for use as a reservoir. It forms a large portion of the area originally given by Government for the purpose and that area has been somewhat reduced by the experimental filling carried out by the Health Department to which I have referred in my letter abovequoted. Until the pumps proposed to be provided at Worli have come into use and have, been found effective, it would not be safe to allow further reduction of the storm-water area. The lengthening of the course which was the reason of my previous letter does not, as therein pointed out, limit the area of the reservoir. In any case it would be necessary to reserve 25 feet of land on the east side of the existing main sewer from Clerk Road to the Love Grove Pumping Station to accommodate the new main sewer which it is intended to construct. A strip of ground on the north of the reservoir will also be required for the diversion of the storm-water drain to which I have referred in my previous letter. If the pumps at Worli prove successful and the land is therefore no longer required for the storm water over-flow, it would no doubt be desirable to fill it up to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes there. As, however, the filling up is not immediately practicable for the reasons I have given, it does not seem necessary at present to discuss the question whether Government have a right, legal or otherwise, to request resumption of the land which they gave free of cost for a particular purpose when that purpose no longer requires to be met.

As regards the land on the south of the Race course, it is known as an old Hindu Burial-ground but has not been used for that purpose for many years and is now annually cultivated. Enquiries are being made as to the Munipal title to it but the Municipal possession is of long standing and it is not known to have been received by the Municipality from Government. There would be no objection to the land being handed over to Government but in that case the Municipality will be entitled to the full value of the land."

PUMPS FOR WORLI OUTFALL.

In May 1912 the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation to Mr. Midgley Taylor being consulted regarding the necessity for providing pumps at the Worli Storm-water outfall. This sanction was given in Corporation resolution of June 13. He now forwarded Mr. Midgley Taylor's report dated February 21 together with a copy of letter, dated April 11 from the Drainage Engineer.

In the covering letter the Commissioner wrote as follows:—

"It will be seen that Mr. Midgley Taylor agrees generally with the proposals that have been made. As regards the installation of pumps at Worli he considers it entirely feasible and desirable. He suggests that it may be necessary ultimately to widen the width of the Worli Channel near the pumps. This, however, is a question of detail and depends on the amount of storm water that is found to run through the channel and the rapidity with which it is possible to pass or pump it out. It is not necessary to consider the question of widening the channel at present. It will be seen that Mr. Midgley Taylor recommends the construction of engines and pumps of larger capacity for dealing with the flow when the channel is tide-locked and of small pumps for the drainage of the channel during the fair season when the quantity of water in the channel though small is liable to be very offensive. I think this last provision to be very necessary since it is impossible to prevent a certain amount of polluted liquid entering the channel and this is a cause of complaint for persons living near it. I do not think that there is any doubt as to the necessity for pumping as this will materially remove the chances of flooding in the city and will allow of the storm-water reservoir at Love Grove being reclaimed. If therefore the Corporation approve of Mr. Midgley Taylor's report, I would request that Mr. Taylor may be asked to go more fully into the question of machinery and pumps and to furnish detailed plans of foundations, etc. The estimates of the cost of the works will then be worked out and the sanction of the Corporation obtained. I have asked Mr. Hewett, while at home, to consult Mr. Taylor as to the possibility of adopting the Humphrey pumps which have recently shown such remarkable results and I have no doubt that Mr. Taylor will consider the possibility of using them."

THE FORT MARKET.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez stating that the filth and squallor which surrounded the Fort Market at Mint-road was a disgrace to the city and suggesting that if the market were to be retained on its present site, its floor should be raised at least two feet above the ground and paved with marble or slabs of other stone equally easy to clean and the dado of the inside walls of the market lined with glazed white tiles, and that the urinal near the Market should be removed from its present place on the pavement and placed somewhere behind.

It was further stated that the attention paid to these places was far from satisfactory and suggested that the Corporation should enforce a better state of things and allot annually a certain sum whereby all markets could be eventually made models of cleanliness and sanitation.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that, as recommended by the Standig Committee, an additional budget grant of Rs. 4,14 be made for improving the arrangements for the drainage of the market.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha observed that the Fort Market was altogether neglected and that it was in a most wretched state. Four thousand rupees could not be an adequate amount for improving the market.

The Commissioner pointed out that people preferred to go to the Crawford Market rather than to the Fort Market, and the latter was not much patronized.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Legal Department inviting attention to the regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, published at page 1771 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 17th October 1912, and requesting that to report whether the last elections to the Legislative council brought to light any points in which the election rules needed amendment. A reply to this reference was requested by September 1.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla the letter was referred to a Committee.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar had given notice to move the following proposition:—

"That the Government should be requested to amend the election rules so as to allow the Corporation to be represented on the Legislative Council by at least two members as in a sister presidency. The President of the Corporation elected under section 37 of the Municipal Act should be deemed *ex officio* to be a member of the Legislative Council during the tenure of his office and to have vacated his seat when he ceases to be the president under the Act; and the other member should be elected as hitherto."

The subject matter of this proposal was referred to the same Committee.

The Corporation, after transacting some other business, adjourned to Monday next.

ZALUN REBELLION.

VILLAGE HEADMAN'S DEFAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 10.

The Bench of the Chief Court, composed of the officiating Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Young, to-day disposed of the last appeal arising out of what is known as the Zalun Rebellion Case.

The appellant, Po Thaung, who was the headman of Mayotta, appealed against his conviction and sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge of Bassein, also a fine of Rs. 300 or nine months' rigorous imprisonment in default on the charge of concealing by illegal possession a design to wage war against the King, knowing it to be likely that by such omission and concealment he would facilitate the waging of such a war.

It was alleged against the appellant that, though he knew this insurrection was being planned and designed, he concealed its existence, and that he did not give information to the township officer until 11 a. m. on the 17th September 1912.

The Chief Judge, in the course of his judgment, said it was certainly suspicious that the accused, as village headman, should not discover anything on the morning of Sept. 17, when preparations for the rebellion were practically complete. These were facts however that the rebels were not likely to preach openly. They would try to keep matters as secret as possible. Moreover, the appellant was of the Christian religion, against which the insurrection was directed, and so would not be as much in touch with the Buddhist community as if he were a Buddhist himself. There was the gravest suspicion that the appellant knew of the intended rebellion long before he gave information, and that he refrained from going to the authorities about the matter; but the Court hesitated to say his guilt was judicially proved beyond all reasonable doubt, and set aside the conviction and sentence and directed his acquittal.

The result of all the appeals is that six appellants have been acquitted, nine others have had death sentences commuted to transportation for life, four of the ringleaders have had their sentences confirmed, and the last has had his sentence of transportation for life reduced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

TRIAL OF THE BHAMPTAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 10.

The case against the 53 Bhamptas was continued before Mr. Allison and a special judge and jury to-day.

Khondiba Abaji, the Police Patel of Wadgaon village, and Gangadhar Balkrishna Kulkarni of Vaki village gave evidence identifying a number of the accused, at the search of some of whose houses they were present. An iron nail 4 or 5 feet long was found in one accused's house. The witnesses identified certain property found in the accuseds' houses.

The hearing continues.

BABU Hazari Mull Jugon Prasad, a Marwari gentleman residing in Calcutta, has made the generous contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of a pilgrim rest-house, which is proposed to be built at Kalighat.

MR. EDULJI DORABJI TALATI, B.A., is appointed to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Bombay University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office, namely, the 23th July.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

OPENING A CONCERT HALL WITHOUT A LICENCE.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION OF A SENTENCE.

In the Bombay High Court on appellate side before Justices Batchelor and Shah, an application for the revision of the sentence of a fine of Rs. 10 inflicted on Mr. Frank Soundy by Mr. Dabholkar, the chairman of the Honorary Bench of Magistrates, Girgaum, was made yesterday.

Mr. Soundy was charged under section 127 of the City of Bombay Police Act, with keeping open a place of public amusement on Saturday, May 10, 1913, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, without obtaining a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Soundy pleaded not guilty, and said that he was acting only as an agent to Mr. Webb. Mr. Webb, in his evidence, deposed that he was responsible for the opening of concert. The hall was engaged and receipts passed on his behalf. In the result a fine of Rs. 10 was imposed.

Mr. Godinho, on behalf of Mr. Soundy, stated that there was no evidence whatever that the petitioner had opened the place of amusement. The order was illegal and manifestly wrong on the face of the admissions made by Mr. Webb.

The Court ordered a notice to be issued on the Honorary Magistrates to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday disposed of a case in which Mr. F. W. Allison, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, made a reference in a case in which Baslingya Chanbasapa was charged with the murder of one Bhima.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown, while Mr. A. G. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the accused Baslingya had stabbed the deceased several times with the aid of one Ramapa Venkapa on February 17, 1913, at a village in Belgaum. While the deceased was struggling on the ground, the second accused held him down. Both the accused were arrested and tried before Mr. Allison and a jury, the first accused on a charge of murder and the second with abetment.

During their trial the accused Baslingya denied all knowledge of the offence, while Ramapa admitted that he had struggled with the deceased and that the first accused had come up and stabbed him.

The Sessions Judge found the accused Ramapa not guilty and acquitted him. In the case of Balasipaya, the jury unanimously found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge did not accept their verdict and submitted the case to the High Court.

Their Lordship, after hearing the arguments of both sides, setenced the accused to transportation for life.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

The suit filed by the Indian Specie Bank, Ld. against Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed and others, claiming Rs. 20,030-3-6 for principal with interest on the loan of Rs. 50,000 came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday.

Mr. Moos with Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Kanga appeared for defendants Nos. 8 and 14; Mr. B. J. Wadia for defendants Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6; and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia for defendants Nos 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21.

The plaint stated that on July 19, 1908, the plaintiffs agreed to advance to the first defendant, Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed, the sum of Rs. 50,000. In April 1909 the plaintiffs called upon the first defendant to repay the said loan of Rs. 50,000 or furnish security for the same. On April 8, 1909, the first defendant handed over to the plaintiffs 14 hoondies for various sums amounting in all to Rs. 50,000, and also gave them an equitable sub-mortgage of certain properties at Poona, belonging to one Haji Adam Soomar, the title-deeds of which property had been given to the first defendant by way of equitable mortgage to secure about Rs 35,000 due by the said Haji Adam Soomar.

Out of the fourteen hundies handed over to the plaintiffs, as further security, as aforesaid, hundies for Rs. 30,000 were paid and 6 hundies for Rs. 20,000, drawn by the ninth defendant's firm in favour of the first defendant's firm and endorsed by the said latter to the plaintiffs, have not been paid.

The eighth defendant in his statement said that the first defendant's firm was willing to allow them to make purchases on credit, if they received in return a mortgage of the said property in favour of the first defendant, to secure the price of the goods to be purchased from him on credit. They agreed, and in pursuance thereof handed over the said title-deeds at Poona to one Jakeria Haji Oosman, a nephew and agent of the first defendant, who used to come to Poona to push the first defendants business. This defendant submits that the suit as against him be dismissed with costs.

After the arguments of counsel had been recorded, Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, the manerger of the Bank, was examined. He said that 14 hoondies had not been paid to the Bank in full satisfaction of the amount borrowed.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

WIDOWS IN COURT.

The hearing of the notice of motion issued by Bhanbai widow of Jafferbhai Tharia Topan and others in the suit filed by the co-widow Fatmabai, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar yesterday at the High Court

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the first defendant, while Mr. Jardine appeared for the Hon. the Advocate-General.

It was stated in the notice of motion that Mr. R. D. Sethna, The receiver appointed in the suit should pay the said Bhanbai, as the sub-execution of the will of the said Jafferbhai Tharia Topan, 1,000 dollars or Rs. 2,250, with interest on the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from June 1893 tell payment, of at such rate of interest as the Court might deem proper that after the aforesaid payments, the receiver should divide the balance of the moneys in his hands reserved for the said charity into three equal parts and pay one part to the said Bhanbai in liquidation of the moneys spent by her for having the Holy Koran recited for the benefit of the soul of the testator; that Kazi Shaikh Tahir bin Abu Baker be appointed co-trustee with the said Bhanbai to receive from the receiver the remaining two parts of the amount in his hands aforesaid, for the purpose of building a mosque at Zanzibar and purchasing a property for the maintenance thereof; that the receiver should pay to Bhanbai and the newly appointed co-trustee the two shares for the purposes aforesaid.

After hearing counsel the Court passed orders as prayed for.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

PRINTER AND BANKER.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, before Mr. Kanga, 5th Judge, Mahomedbhai Goolam Hoosein and Ebrahim Goolam Hoosein, both proprietors, The Uniform Printing Press, plaintiffs versus the Cosmopolitan Bank Limited, defendants.

On Tuesday last (Mr. Kavasji for plaintiffs), Mr. Suntoke, for defendant, disputes the rates charged and says the whole printing work comes to Rs. 459. Denies having ordered plaintiffs to do the printing work mentioned in item of Rs. 21 and deny liability for compos. ing and distributing charges. Deny liability to pay Rs. 459, as printing work was given to them on the agreement that Rs. 5 per share on application and Rs. 5 per share on allotment in respect of 60 shares in our Bank subscribed for by plaintiffs should be deducted from the plaintiffs' bills so that nothing is due to plaintiffs but they owe us Rs. 159.

Ebrahim Goolam Hoosein solemnly affirmed examined by Mr. Kavasji:—

Our press has been going for 20 years. About 16 December, one Mr. Desai came and saw me. He is Mr. Bhowanji's friend. He said that a new bank called Cosmopolitam Bank was started and they would require printing work of about Rs. 7,000 of which they would give us a monopoly if we took 100 shares. I said I would take only 50 shares on that condition. He took me to Bhowanji at the Bank office. At that time Zinabhai, cashier, Bhowanji Desai and myself were present. Bhowanji asked to take 100 shares but I said I would take only 50 shares if I got a monopoly of the printing work and on condition that when my work came to Rs. 1,000 they were to deduct Rs. 100 on account of the shares. Bhowanji consented and he asked me to give the rates of the different printing works. The next day Desai himself came to us and I gave him an estimate of the rates in the form of a letter after taking a press copy which I produce (Ex. A.). Desai said he was a friend of Bhowanji and got a commission on the sale of shares. Then I got orders and went on doing the printing work till April. We sent bills every month from December to March. Then on 28th March I went to demand money and saw Bhowanji. He said he had no objection to pay but I did not, according to my promise, subscribe to the shares. I said I was willing to take 50 shares but I must be paid my whole bill up to March and when there was an accumulation of Rs. 1,000 I will allow Rs. 100 to be deducted for the shares. Then I consented to take 60 shares and I said I would sign ten applications with different dates so that I can give deduction of Rs. 100 at a time. Finally I consented to sign three application forms with dates at one month's interval. These are the forms signed by me (Ex.B.). The dates in R now appear to be altered but these alterations were not made by me or with my consent. Bhowanji then went to the cashier and said there were not sufficient funds and paid me Rs. 188 for bills for December and January.

The rates charged thereon were the same as those mentioned in our estimate. I was then told to go again in two days and receive payment for February and March. I went twice or thrice and finally I went on 23rd April and saw Bhowanji; I was then told he would not give me a monopoly of the work and had given the work to others and as regards my amount he had taken the same against the price of the shares. I charge Rs. 21 for composing certain other forms. Then I sent a solicitor's notice Ex. C and got reply Ex. D. My rejoinder Ex. E. Then further correspondence passed. Then I received postcards of allotment

Ex. F. and I sent reply Ex. G. amount sued for is due to me.

Examined by Mr. Suntoke:—

I have no witnesses except Zinabhai.

Mr. Kavasji closes subject to calling rebutting evidence about agreement.

Bhowanji Nagsey solemnly affirmed examined:—

I am one of the agents of the defendant Co. I gave this printing work to plaintiff fixing the rates with him. This is my memo. showing those rates (No. 1). It was made at the time the agreement was made. No. 1 is made out from the plaintiff's bill. I made a memo. at the time the rates were fixed but I have not brought it here. The rates charged are very high. I consented to give very high rates because I wanted the work very soon. Desai did not bring the plaintiff. He did not get any shares sold. He did not bring any estimate as mentioned by plantiff. At the time I gave the printing work to plaintiff I told him he was to take 60 shares in my bank and from the charges for printing I was to deduct the price of the shares first, and then pay him whatever balance was due to him. This was on 30th December. Plaintiff accordingly purchases 60 shares. At the time the plaintiff's applications for shares were made, he told me he would require cash for his printing charges.

Examined:—Karsondas was present at the time of this agreement. He is not in Court now. Zinabai was present then. He is dismissed by me. This agreement was not made on 16th December. The arrangement was verbally made between 5th and 13th December. On 30th December I asked plaintiff to sign the application form and he said he would do so afterwards. The agreement was completed then. I paid him Rs. 188 in February in cash. The agreement was that I was bound to give plaintiff work sufficient to cover the price of the 60 shares, but as to more work it was at my discretion.

The Court, in giving judgment, said.—It had no hesitation in saying that it does not believe a word of the evidence of Bhowanji. He is the most unsatisfactory witness I have seen. He not only has failed to prove the agreement alleged by him that the printing charges were to go against the price of the shares, but his conduct renders the agreement improbable. Though on 23rd April the plaintiff withdraws his application for shares the defendant Company on 14th May wrote to him to pay for the shares, though, if their statement is true they had in their hands money enough which they ought to have credited in the shares account. As regards the rates I don't believe the evidence of Bhowanji on this point, but I don't find the item of Rs. 21 proved, and I allow a reduction of 10 per cent. in the plaintiff's bill, decree for plaintiff's for Rs.595, and cost thereon with Rs. 51, professional cost.

POLICE COURTS.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

A novel case of kidnapping, in which a Hindu labourer named Govind Bhau (35), was charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, was heard by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The facts of the case are that the accused and his maternal uncle, the complainant, Madhu Ram, worked in the same place. The accused used to hand over his savings to his uncle to keep for him. All of a sudden one day he declared his intention to marry and asked his uncle to return his savings for the expenses. The uncle on that and every subsequent occasion bade him postpone his marriage and declined to return the money. Being constantly put off in this manner annoyed the nephew very much. He went to Limpasad in Satara, where his aunt lived with her three-year-old daughter, Dwarkabai, and during the absence of the elder woman walked away with the girl and bringing her to Bombay kept her with him while he lived with a relation of his in a chawl in Chungi-lane, Sandhurst-road. As his uncle had not arranged a marriage for him the accused resolved to marry the infant girl he had brought with him from Limpasad, and asked the relative with whom he was staying to make arrangements for his marriage with the child. Some clothes and ornaments were purchased for the girl and himself, and a native band was requisitioned for the occasion. A man named Digambar consented to act the Brahmin priest and conduct the ceremonial rites for a consideration of Rs. 6-4-0.

The ceremonies were being gone through by the sham priest when the girl's father, who had got wind of what was happening, arrived at the place. He found his nephew and his daughter painted with turmeric as customary on marriage occasions, and seated side by side, while the sham priest pronounced the benedictions. He informed the police and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal appeared on the scene and marched the bridegoom off to the police station under police escort. The father of the girl was relieved to learn that the nuptials had not been completed and moreover that Digamber, who acted as the priest, was not a Brahmin and did not know how to conduct the ceremony.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SKIPPER FAILS.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a notice issued against Captain H. E. Kass, master of the s. s. "Nawab," on the complaint of Bavadin Mohmed, a ship contractor, charging him with attempt to extort Rs. 100, and with criminal misappropriation of moneys due on bills amounting to Rs. 1,324 due to the complainant.

The allegations in the complaint were that the complainant, who was a contractor to the s. s. "Nawab," presented some bills to the respondent, after having them verified by the Chief Officer, with the request to have them sent to Mr. A. M. Jivaji, the owner of the ship, for payment. The respondent, it was alleged, detained the bills, saying he would send them only if the complainant paid him Rs. 100.

Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne represented the respondent.

Mr. Payne said that his client denied the charges. Even if the allegation that he demanded money was true, it did not come to extortion, as extortion implied compulsion or threat. These were not suggested and there was therefore no extortion.

His Worship, after hearing the arguments, discharged the notice.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Bavadin Mohmed also charged Captain H. E. Kass with insult and criminal intimidatio. The allegation in this case was that the complainant went to Mr. Jivanji's office to serve a witness summons in the above notice matter. At the time Mr. Kass was there, and he called the complainant names and threatened him.

On this charge the Magistrate convicted the captain, and fined him Rs. 10.

IMPORTUNATE MONEY-LENDER.

Madhukhan Mirza, a Pathan money-lander, was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadur C.H. Setalvad at Mazagon with the theft of Rs. 12 from one Gungaram Anaji.

It appeared that the accused, who had advanced the complainant Rs. 6, met the latter driving along Abdul Rehman-street, whereupon he jumped into the gharry and demanded his money. An offer of a rupee in part payment was declined and the accused snatched Rs. 12 from his creditor's hands and made off but was arrested and the money recovered from him.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's hard labour.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Walter Dawson, an assistant in the employ of the Automobile Company, was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad at Mazagon yesterday, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicyle valued at Rs 75, belonging to the firm.

Under instructions from Mr. R. Ricardo, manager of the Company, the accused had sold the bicycle but had failed to account for the money.

He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

To cleanse the hair quickly and easily sprinkle half a packet lightly over the hair and scalp. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in five minutes time. This freshens, softens, cleanses and brightens the hair. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

That the Grant Medical College are a rapidly improving team was evidenced in their game against the G. I. P. Ry. team last Friday. Yesterday they added still further to the growing reputation they are attaining as a sound side. Although defeated by two goals to love, they were by no means disgraced. One of the goals was from a penalty kick the result of a quite unnecessary decision. The inside right of the Sherwoods had only a moment previously knocked the ball on with his hand in falling, so that the unintentional 'hands' given by a Medical player, barely inside the penalty area, hardly justified the giving of a penalty kick. In Hildreth the Medicals have a goal-keeper who is as good as any in Bombay. He is a seasoned player having played for a good many seasons now. Yesterday he was responsible for some clever work and more than a few very fine saves. Easdon lost a priceless opportunity of scoring the first goal of the season against the Foresters. Eyles and Thompson both played well. For the Military the whole forward line took it in turns to shoot. Edwards was responsible for one very fine save and had a not very obvious 'carry' given against him, Sutton put in plenty of useful work at left half.

THE GAME.

The Medicals were the first to get away, Evans taking the ball up the wing. He played with it too long, however; a long pass going to Carwood of the Sherwoods, he took the ball right up, but a back getting in the way, a corner resulted. The kick was a good one and Hildreth cleared. Byford of the Sherwoods showed up, dribbling the ball cleverly and passing to his forwards. A free kick was given to the Medicals. The soldiers still attacking Sutton put in a long shot. A good centre by Carwood saw the ball headed behind. Carwood had a shot that travelled wide. Hildreth was called upon to clear twice. He was clapped for an excellent save. Again the Military came in and the Medicals were given an anxious time as shot after shot was put in. They managed to keep the ball out, however, though it was a near thing twice. Yet another shot saw Hildreth fist out. Some clever passing gave Boyd an opportunity and a low shot just missed. A good shot by Boot was gathered safely From a corner kick Hiltreth was again called upon. At last the Medicals got away and some good passing saw Easdon with the ball at his feet. He had only to shoot straight to score but his shot, when it came, was wild. The Military took the ball down and Hildreth was applauded for a very excellent save. He continued to defend his charge in style and had plenty of work to do. A long shot from Sutton travelled straight. From a corner kick Shirley had a shot. Once more the Military came on and Hildreth just managed to get his fingers to the ball and deflect it beyond the post. A corner kick resulted and the ball was eventually pushed through in the course of a scrimmage in the Medicals' goal-mouth (1—0) half a minute before the whistle blew for half time.

The Medicals showed signs of weariness in the second half and the Military opened their attack immediately. A goal against Smedley drove them back, the Medicals eventually getting away. Edwards of the Sherwoods handled the ball and "carry" was given against him and the Medicals had a free kick close in to goal. It gave then no advantage. Soon after they secured a corner. The Military getting down, Eyles of the Medicals cleared well. Some long passing saw Hildreth run out and kick clear. Then one of the Sherwoods falling knocked the ball on with his hand. The ball going to the other wing, one of the Medicals handled the ball unintentionally. A penalty kick was however given and the Sherwoods scored (2—0). The Medicals taking up the attack, Sweeney put in a hot shot that Edwards saved splendidly. The ball travelling up the other end, Smedley got through and shot hard. Hildreth cleverly turned the ball over the bar. Again Hildreth was called upon to fist away. Carwood of the Sherwoods getting away took the ball up on his own but his shot, when it came, was easily cleared. The Sherwoods secured a corner and the kick being well placed, Hildreth had a hot time but got clear. Again and again he was called upon. Shirley had a shot that only just missed. Carwood had a good opportunity but missed. Then Boot got through and was robbed of the ball by Hildreth in the goal-mouth. Time arrived with the score:—

Sherwood Foresters... 2 goals
Grant Medical College. nil.

The teams were:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS:—Edwards (goal); Byfor and Hampton (backs); Hitch, Williamson and Sutton (halves); Boyd, Shirley, Boot, Smedley and Carwood (forwards).

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Hildreth (goal); Thompson and Eyles (backs); Newland, Ali Khan and Wadia (halves); Hakim, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Evans (forwards).

Referee:—Mr. H. Templeton.

To-day's match:—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Fine weather prevailed yesterday morning, when the Royal Bombay Golf Club held the first of the monsoon competitions. The entries, which numbered forty-one, were divided up into two classes, those whose handicap is 7 or under playing in the senior class and the rest in the junior class. No one in either class made any particular good return, as the heavy condition of the course was all against low scoring. Conditions were by medal play under handicap. Bogey's score for the nine holes is 40, but under present conditions one has to be playing a very steady game to get round in this number. Jessop returned a card one stroke worse than Bogey, and with a handicap of plus one won the competition with a nett score of 42. He started with a four to the first hole and was 17 for the first four holes. The fifth cost him six strokes, but he was down in five to each of the holes on the Oval and finished with two fours. England, who was second, had a seven on his card, otherwise he played steadily and returned a card of 44 nett. The junior competition was won by Owen also with a net 42. He was round in 49 with a handicap of 7 strokes. Hollinghurst (6) was second with 45. Results:—

SENIORS.

	Sc.	H.	Res.
J. W. Jessop ...	41	+1	42
R. O. England ...	43	+1	44
T. H. Payne ...	47	—1	46
H. P. T. Lattey...	45	scr	45
E. F. Nicholson...	46	scr	46
T. N. Begbie ...	48	—1	47
E. E. Coombs ...	48	+1	49
M. F. Nicholson...	48	+1	49
M. Innes Ker ...	49	scr	49

JUNIORS.

A. C. Owen ...	49	—7	42
F. Hollinghurst...	51	—6	45
J. A. Cherry ...	52	—5	47
J. Longbottom ...	51	—4	47
N. Gude ...	55	—8	47
M. D. Crichton ...	57	—7	50
E. Biron ...	61	—8	53
G. W. Talbot ...	58	—5	53
J. E. P. Curry ...	63	—6	57

CRICKET AT POONA.

2ND DORSETS v. GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 10.

In a one-day match played to-day between the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment and the Poona Gymkhana, the former put together 138 runs, against which the Gymkhana was able to score only 134, the Dorsets thus winning by four runs.

The scores were:—

2ND DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

Col Rosher, c Greig, b Sarson... ...	5
Capt Clemson, c Armytage, b Kerr ...	31
Sergt. Cox, c Aitken, b Greig... ...	21
Pte. Tagg, c Gordon, b Greig	2
Lce.-Sergt. Gough, c Paris, b Kerr ...	9
Mr Stephenson, b Greig	8
Lce.-Cpl. Dyson, c Merriman, b Greig..	0
Col. Sergt. Williams, c Gould, b Kerr...	0
Col. Sergt Drew, b Kerr	7
Lce.-Cpl. Stone (not out)	24
Sergt. Daniels, c Merriman, b Kerr ...	8
Extra	23
Total	188

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Greig, b Cox	25
Mr. Gould, c Gough, b Cox	11
Genl. Aitkin, c Drew, b Cox	4
Mr. Kerr, c Drew, b Rosher	29
Capt. Sarson, c Drew, b Rosher ...	10
Mr. Gordon, c Drew, b Tagg	12
Mr. Paris, b Rosher	11
Capt. Merriman (run out)	3
Mr. Fyffe, c Williams, b Tagg ...	8
Capt. Armytage (not out)	4
Mr. Yalland, c Gough, b Cox	7
Extra	10
Total	134

THE COURT CARDS AND THEIR JOKER.

A theatrical event of much interest is the visit of that clever company which travel under the name of "The Court Cards and their Joker." This company has been in existence for over five years and has during its travels visited South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan etc. The class of entertainment provided by it appeals particularly to those who demand that music shall be the first consideration, but it also charms those who require that it shall be judiciously blended with the saving grace of humour without vulgarity. It is this combination, which has secured for the company a world-wide reputation as entertainers of the first class. The company was organised by Mr. Edgar Warwick, who has had many years of experience in this class of entertainment, and he has now succeeded in gathering around him a combination, each individual of which is an artist in his or her own particular branch of the art. The programmes whichare presented are composed of solos, part songs, concerted pieces and scenas, in all of which the grave and gay are so artistically blended that the audience will find themselves moved from gravity to mirth and back again in as many times as there are minutes to the hour. The costuming and mounting of the entertainment are quite unique. At the opening of the performance each of the artistes represents one of the high suite cards of the pack, and later they are seen in scenas in which they represent various types ranging from Jack Tars and village girls to courtly ladies and gentlemen of the times of good Queen "Bess." An interesting feature of the visit of this company is the clever advertising matter, which they put forth to herald their approach. The posters and showcards are from designs of widely known artists, while the booklets and other printed matter, which Mr. W. H. Vaughan Smith, their popular Advanced Agent is showering round, are not only interesting and amusing from the quaint humour of the wording and also from the excellent and artistic manner in which they are got up. The "Court Cards" will open for the short season of ten nights only at the Royal Opera House, commencing July the 19th, presenting a change of programme each evening.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th June 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 8'000	Rs. 410000	Rs. 4003	Rs. 599000
Or per mile of Ry ...	196	433	4	633
For previous 12 weeks of half year...	5 285627	6334090	42627	9232992
Total for 13 weeks. ...	301127	6744090	46627	9831992
Comparison. Total for cor. period of previous year...	5 305772	9338	13080	588690
Per mile of Ry. do...	218	391	14	623
Total to cor. date do...	285327 4	5922370	9035	8843679

Increase to the week ... Rs. 10,310
Do. to date 9,33,313

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Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150o in cases.
White Rose 150o ,, ,,
Chester 125o ,, ,,
Devoe's 125o ,, ,,
Monkey 125o ,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

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No More chest and Pains.

What is your trouble? Headaches, toothache, backache, sore throat, earache, strains and bruises are relieved and cured by following the printed directions you'll find on every bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Stop experimenting with remedies you know nothing of—stop running up uselessly large doctor's bills and give this universal pain cure a fair trial.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 8th July are publised :—

Karachi.—No rain during week; for season maximum 24 cents at Thano Bulakhan, minimum 1 cent at Kotri and Bastoro. Inundation satisfactory. Sowing of rice continues. Transplantation in progress. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder-supply adequate except in Karachi taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 7, of bajri 11-1-2 and of jowari 13 seers per rupee. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of grass and kadbi 26 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent, less than normal.

Sukkur.—No rain during week. Rain needed in Ghotki and Sukkur talukas. River at Bukkur 10 feet 3 3-5 inches against 10 feet on same date last year. Kharif sowing continues. Inundation insufficient in Garhi Yasin, Sukkur and Pano Akil talukas. Fodder-supply deficient in Ghotki and Pano Akil talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 10, of bajri 13, of wheat 11 and of rice 6 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Sukkur 33 3 and of bajri 16·1 per cent less than normal.

Larkana.—Rain during week maximum 27 cents at Dadu, minimum 2 cents at Sehwan, none at Larkana ; for season 2 cents at Larkana, in the district maximum 48 cents at Kambar, minimum 1 cent at Kakar. Rainfall beneficial. Sowing of rice and jowari continues. Transplantation of rice progressing. Locusts appeared in Dadu taluka, but did no damage to crops. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari. 12, of bajri 12, and of rice 9 seers per rupee Price of kadbi 2 1-2 maunds per rupee Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Larkana 31·4 and of bajri 29·4 cent. less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 31 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 2 cents at Akola, minimum 2 cents at Nevasa ; for season 10 inches 40 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 13 inches 19 cents at Akola, minimum 2 inches 16 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall slight but beneficial. Sowing of bajri and cotton in full swing. Transplantation of rice in progress in Akola taluka. Germinated seedlings of cotton and green gram in good condition. Conditions of cattle improving. Agricultural stock deficient. Fodder supply scanty. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 10 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi Rs. 4-4-0 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 48 per cent. less than normal.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No rain during week; for season 82 cents at Jacobabad, in the district maximum 26 cents at Kandkot, minimum 8 cents at Shahdadpur. Kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder procurable Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 13 and of bajri 13 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jacobabad 35 and of bajri 33 per cent. less than normal.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week maximum 80 cents at Chachro, minimum 1 cent at Diplo, none at Mirpur Khas ; for season 64 cents at Mirpur Khas, in the district maximum 3 inches 62 cents at Digri, minimum 90 cents at Sanghar. Rainfall partial but benefical. More rain urgently needed in the Desert. Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared in Chachro taluka, but did no damage to crops. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply and supply of water for irrigation adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 11 1-2, of rice 8 and of wheat 10 seers per rupee. Price of grass 4 bundles per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Mirpur Khas 33·3 per cent. less than normal.

Nawabshah.—Rain during week maximum 85 cents at Naushahro, minimum 2 cents at Moro. Rainfall beneficial to crops. Kharif cultivation in progress. Locusts appeared in Sakrand taluka and still lingering in Naushahro taluka, but no damage reported. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 13, of bajri 12 of wheat 10 and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 12 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 18 3-4 and of bajri 20 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 1 inch 33 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 42 cents at Gogha, manimum 10 cents at Viramgam; for season 11 inches 36 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 21 inches 10 cents at Gogha minimum 2 inches 80 cents at Viramgam. Rainfall general and sufficient; it was excessive in Gogha petha but caused no damage. Sowing of bajri, jowari and cotton in progress. Fodder-supply abundant Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation normal. Price of wheat 10 seers, of jowari 12 seers 8 chataks. of bajri 11 seers and of rice 6 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of hay Re.0-8-0 and of jowari kadbi Rs. 10 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmedabad 16·0 and of bajri 21-4 per cent. less than normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 4 inches 37 cents at Godhra, in the dirtict maximum 4 inches 50 cents at Jhalod. minimum 2 inches 32 cents at Halol; for season 20 inches 38 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 15 inches 65 cents at Halol, minimum 11 inches 19 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general, sufficient and beneficial. Kharif sowing in progress. Transplantation of rice continues. Weeding commenced in some places. Cater-pillars appeared in all talukas, but have not done any serions damage to crops. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 12-1-2 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Godhra 23 and of maize 34 per cent. less than normal.

Kaira.—Rain during week 5 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 2 inches 5 cents at Borsad, 7 cents at Cambay; for season 8 inches 85 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 21 inches 13 cents at Borsad, minimum 10 inches at Kapadvanj, 27 inches 89 cents at Cambay. Rainfall sufficient. Break opportune. Sowing of cotton and other kharif crops in progress. Transplantation of rice commenced. Weeding continues. Standing crops generally in good condition except in Matar and Mehmadabad talukas where they are slightly damaged by cater-pillars. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri 11 1-2, of jowari 13 1-2 and of hill-millets 13 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Kaira 25 and of jowari 29 per cent. less than normal.

Broach.—Rain during week 70 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 1 inch 9 cents at Amod, minimum 35 cents at Hansot ; for season 19 inches 61 cents at Broach in the district maximum 25 inches 64 cents at Hansot minimum 16 inches 89 cents at Amond. Rainfall sufficient for Agricultural operations. Sowing resumed owing to break in rain. Germinated seedlings thriving. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 12 1-2 of bajri 11, of rice 7, of gram 10 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Broach 21·87 per cent. less than normal.

Surat.—Rain during week 66 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 1 inch 94 cents at Bulsar, minimum 14 cents at Olpad ; for season 20 inches 80 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 52 inches 64 cents at Bulsar, minimum 18 inches 26 at Olpad. Rainfall beneficial. Sowing of kharif crop and transplantation of rice in progress. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Supply of fodder and fodder sufficient. Green grass available for grazing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Prices of jowari 10 seers 10 chataks per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 1-9 0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Surat 29-17 per cent. less than normal.

Thana.—Rain during week 9 inches 3 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 11 inches 9 cents at Umbargaon, minimum 1 inch 49 cents at Mahim, 10 inches 4 cents at Jawhar, for season 50 inches 13 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 49 inches 84 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 23 inches 57 cents at Mahim, 46 inches 39 cents at Jawhar. Rainfalll sufficient and well distributed throughout the district. Transplantation of rice continues. Seedlings in good condition. Garden crops thriving. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply good and sufficient. Price of rice 6 seers 9 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Thana 31 per cent. less than normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 7th; heavy on 5th an l 8th; total of week 11 inches 45 cents, total to date 37 inches 30 cents, being 8 inches 76 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 10 warm on 2nd, 3rd and 7th, 10 cool on 4th and 8th and 20 cool on 5th and 6th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 3rd when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from east-north-east on 2nd, 3rd and 7th, from north-north-east on 4th, from north-east on 5th and 8th and from east on 6th. Thunder and lighting on 2nd, 4th, 5th and 8th.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 11 inches 20 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 10 inches 61 cents at Roha, minimum 3 inches 3 cents at Uran; for season 37 inches 61 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 53 inches 47 cents at of Roha, minimum 36 inches 83 cents at Uran. Rainfall general. Transplantation in progress. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Supply fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Alibag 34 per cent. less than normal.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 42 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 10 inches 33 cents at Vengurla, minimum 88 cents at Dapoli; for season 28 inches 8 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 42 inches 78 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 21 inches 69 cents at Devgad. Rain insufficient throughout the district. Kharif showing continues. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets continues. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain adequate. Price of rise 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rise purchasable per rupee at Ratnagiri 25·5 per cent. less than normal.

Kanara.—Rain during week 10 inches 32 cents at Karwar, in the dis rict maximum 13 inches 75 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 1 inch 36 cents at Mundgod; for season 39 inches 97 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 45 inches 13 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 9 inches 49 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial, more needed in Karwar, Ankola, Kumta and Siddapur talukas and Mundgod and Supa pethas. Sowing of rice completed in Siddapur and Haliyal talukas, nearly completed in Mundgod petka and continues elsewhere. Germination good. Transplantation commenced in parts of Sirsi and in below-ghat talukas. Prospects good. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation sufficient. Cattle generally good and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of rice 7 1-4 and of hill-millets 12 seers per rupee. Price of grass Re. 1 for 67 bundles. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karwar 34-1 per cent. less than normal.

East Khandesh.—Rain during week 57 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 1 inch 55 cents at Pachora, minimum 1 cent at Edalabad ; for season 5 inches 58 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 10 inches 49 cents at Chopda, minimum 5 inches 94 cents at Yavai. Rainfall partial and insufficient in parts of Bhusaval, Jamner, Yaval and Raver talukas and Edalabad petha Sowing of jowari continues, and of cotton almost completed. Germinated seedlings of cotton in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient Price of jowari 10 seers 14 chataks and of bajri 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jalgaon 45 and of bajri 36 per cent. less than normal.

West Khandesh.—Rain during week 1 inch 16 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 3 inches 10 cents at Shahada, minimum 83 cents at Sakri ; for season 9 inches 99 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 15 inches 14 cents at Navapur, minimum 5 inches 96 cents at Sakri. Rainfall sufficient throughout the district except in parts of Dhulia and Sindkeda talukas where more rain is needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of wheat 9 seers 5 chataks, of jowari 11 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 2 chataks and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Dhulia 36·4 and of jowari 44 per cent. less than normal.

Nasik.—Rain during week 2 inches 27 cents at Nasik in the district maximum 7 inches 84 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 9 cents at Baglan ; for season 21 inches 43 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 50 inches 53 cents at Igadpuri, minimum 4 inches 85 cents at Nandgaon. Rainfall sufficient except in Malegaon taluka. Break needed in western talukas. Sowing of bajri commenced in half of the district but retarded elsewhere owing to excessive rain. Transplantation of hill-millets commenced in Igadpuri, Baglan and Point talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water supply adequate. Price of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 33 per cent. less than normal.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week; for season maximum 1 inch 60 cents at Badlapur minimum 6 cents at Matli. Cultivation of cotton continues in Hala and Matli. Transplantation of rice in progress. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient except in Hala taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinding water adequate. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Guni taluka. Price of jowari 11. of bajri 11 1-2, of rice 8 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 40 for 100 bundles of 20 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 31.2 and of bajri 28·1 per cent. less than normal.

Distress generally decreasing. Return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and eleven poor-houses continue to give relief. Two cattle camps still open but are being rapidly vacated. Takavi being distributed for purchase of bullocks. Government grass still finds ready sale. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains high but generally stationary. Public health generally fair. Gratuitous relief being given to 15,081 persons.

Poona.—Rain during week 2 inches 25 cents at Mulshi, minimum 15 cents at Havely; for season 14 inches 86 cents at Havely, in the district maximum 29 inches 23 cents at Mulshi, minimum 3 inches 61 cents at Bhimthadi. Rainfall almost general, but more rain still needed in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Transplantation of rise and hill-millets commenced in the western portion of the districts. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient excepted in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks and of bajri 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Poona 35 and of bajri 30 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour generally well balanced. Rates of wages 4 to 6 annas for males and 2 to 4 annas for females. Condition of cultivators and labourers fair. Dole being distributed to 18 village servants and 64 decrepit persons.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 48 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 32 cents at Sangola, minimum 3 cents at Malsiras; for season 5 inches 24 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 99 cents at Sangola, minimum 1 inch 96 cents at Malsiras. Rainfall almost general, but not well distributed. More rain needed in Barsi, Karmala, Madha and Malsiras talukas. Sowing generally in progress except in Pandharpur and Melsiras talukas where it is retarted. Kadbi available but dear, Agricultural stock in fair condition. Suply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Malsiras and Karmala talukas where slightly improved in some places by recent rain. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 14 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi at Sholapur Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per 1000 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 29·76 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 69 village servants.

Satara.—Rain during week 65 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 2 inches 14 cents at Koregaon, minimum 12 cents at Wai ; for season 10 inches 55 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 33 inches 94 cents at Javli, minimum 3 inches 40 cents at Man. Rainfall general and sufficient except in Man taluka. Sowing of bajri, jowari and groundnut in progress. Transplantation of rice commenced. Germinated seedlings and garden crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Price of jowari 12 seers 10 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Satara 23·5 and of bajri 19·2 per cent. less than normal.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 3 inches 20 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 44 cents at Bagalkot, minimum 78 cents at Sindgi ; for season maximum 7 inches 15 cents at Bijapur, minimum 1 inch 33 cents at Badami. Rainfall timely and beneficial. Kharif sowing continues. Seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. 10,703 lbs. of Government grass sold during week. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fairly good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 24 1-2, of bajri 26 1-4 and of kadbi 75 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 44·3 and of bajri 39 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 55 village servants.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 72 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 1 inch 87 cents at Chandgad, minimum 15 cents at Chikodi ; for season 10 inches 36 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 27 inches 53 cents at Chandgad, minimum 1 inch 64 cents at Parasad. Rainfall sufficient in parts of Belgaum, Sampgaon and Hukeri talukas and Murgod and Chandgad pethas and more needed in parts of Chikodi, Gokak, Parasgad, Khanapur and Athni talukas. Kharif sowing retarded owing to insufficient rain in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas but continues elsewhere. Germinated seedlings generally in good condition but suffering for want of rain in parts of Hukeri taluka. Garden crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 12, of wheat 8 1-2, and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Belgaum 46·5 and of bajri 31·4 per cent. less than normal.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 97 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 2 inches 59 cents at Karajgi, minimum 42 cents at Hubli; for season 6 inches 55 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 7 inches 96 cents at Kalghtgi minimum 1 inch 31 cents at Mundargi. Rainfall general and benefical. Sowing of rice almost completed and of jowari in progress in some talukas. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of rice at Dharwar 7 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 100 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Dharwar 43.1 per cent. less than normal.

Kathiawar.—Rain during week maximum 30 inches 41 cents at Palitana, minimum 3 cents at Jetalsar, none at Rajkot; for season 19 inches 15 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 53 inches 31 cents at Palitana, minimum 75 cents at Derdi. Irrigation of sugarcane in progress in Halar. Kharif sowing nearly completed in Jetalsar and continues elsewhere. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Price of bajri at Rajkot 10 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 33 per cent. less than normal.

Baroda.—during week 44 cents at Baroda, the State maximum 6 inches 13 cents at Navsari, minimum 27 cents at Mehsana, for season 21 inches 35 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 29 inches 81 cents at Navsari, minimum 88 cents at Mahsana. Sowing of bajri and other kharif crops continues in [illegible] divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Price of wheat at Baroda 17, of bajri 20, of jowari 24 and of rice 18lbs. per rupee.

Palanpur.—Two inches 13 cents of rain during week at Palanpur, for season maximum 6 inches 6 cents at Palanpur, minimum 64 cents at Radhanpur. Sowing continues in Palanpur and in some parts of the Agency. Agricultural stock sufficient. and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient Price of jowari and bajri 14 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Palanpur 15 to 20 per cent. less than normal.

Cutch.—No rain during week; for season 3 inches 15 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency maximum 6 inches 46 cents at Rapar, minimum 86 cents at Mandvi. Germinated seedlings suffering for want of rain. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Price of bajri at Bhuj 7 seers 29 tolas per rupee. Price of hay 56 and of Kudbi 44 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Bhuj 38 per cent. less than normal.

Mshi Kantha.—Rain during week 68 cents at Sadra, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 51 cents at Mansa, minimum 25 cents at Hapa. Rainfall general and beneficial. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 13 and of jowari 11 seers per rupee. Quantity of bagri purchasable per rupee 7·2 and of jowari 23 per cent. less than normal.

Rewa Kantha.—Rain during week maximum 9 inches 28 cents at Sunth, minimum 1 inch 50 cents at Bhadarva; for season maximum 37 inches 2 cents at Nandod, minimum 10 inches 43 cents at Balasinor. Rainfall general, timely, sufficient and well distributed but excessive in parts. Sowing in progress. Germainated seedlings in good condition. Caterpillars appeared in parts of Umeta, Bhadarva and Pandu Mewas, but did little damage to crops. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 12 1-2 seers per rupee.

Savantvadi.—Rain during week 8 inches 29 cents at Savantvadi, in the State maximum 15 inches 52 cents at Amboli minimum 7 inches 69 cents at Kudal ; for season 40 inches 7 cents at Savantvadi. Rain insufficient in Kudal and Banda. Transplantation retarded in Kudal and Banda and in progress elsewhere. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of rice 10 and of hill-millets 18 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee 28 and of hill-millets 37 per cent. less than normal.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.”—Rain during week 12 cents at Kolhapur in the Agency maximum 4 inches 96 cents at Bavda minimum 8 cents at Shirol for season 11 inches 16 cents at Kolhapur in the Agency maximum 58 inches 63 cents at Bavda. More rain needed. Sowing of rice jowari and groundnut continues. Crops in good condition supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle adequate. Price of jowari 8 3-4 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee 48 3-4 per cent. less than normal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay “Government Gazette” July 10.)

Mr. Gopal Laxman Gajendragadkar, Mamlatdar, Hukeri, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr. Kaikobad Bhikaji Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, in the place of Mr. Vikaji Fardunji Taraporevala, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Meherban Lakhamgauda Basavprabhu, Barrister-at-Law, Sar Desai of Vantmuri first class Sardar of the Deccan, having resigned his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the first class in the Belgaum District, and Rao Saheb Purzhottam Bapuji Phadke, an Honorary Magistrate of the first class in the Poona District, having accepted an appointment in a Native State, the magisterial powers conferred on them are withdrawn.

Mr. B. K. Kurtkoti, Acting Mamlatdar, taluka Gokak in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. Rango Ramchandra Bhardi to be an Honorary Magistrate of the first class in the Poona District vice Rao Saheb Purshottam Bapuji Phadke. During the absence on leave of Mr. A. L. Shaikh, Mr. M.N. Ronghe to act as Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act for the whole of the City of Bombay.

Mr. Atmaram Ramchandra Karnik, to act as second class, fifth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint second class Subordinate Judge, Satara, vice Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar proceeded on leave, During the transfer for three months to the Bombay Veterinary College of Veterinary Inspector J. M. C. Rebello to act as second assistant Professor, Mr. Y. N. Sohoni to act as Inspector under the Glander Farcy act for the whole of the City of Bombay. Mr. Gopal Govind Dharwarkar is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Gangadhar Moreshwar Phatak, to be a second class, fifth grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank below Mr. Harshadram K. Mehta.

Mr. Phirozeshah Ratanji Kapadia is deputed on special duty, pending further orders.

Mr. Chhotalal Premashankar Trivedi is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Chandulal Mansukhram Vyas is authorised to practice as a Pleader in the Surat District instead of the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Mahadev Vishvanath Gokhale LL.B., Mr. Mathew Arnold De Cruz, LL.B., and Mr. Dadabhai Jehanjir Registrar, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Captain H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D., held charge of H. E. the Governor's Band, Body Guard, Household Establishment, and Army Transport men at Mahabaleshwar with effect from 31st May to 9th June both days inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon J. V. Braganza, I.S.M. D., has been put on general duty at J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 28th June.

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The pamphlet entitled “Come over into Macedonia and help us,” written in English and pubished by “Le Comite de Publication D. A. C. B. ” of 15, Rue Djagal Oglou, Constantinople, has been proscribed by the Governor of Bombay. The pamphlet entitled “Proclamation of Liberty, and illustrations headed “The curse of British Rule in India,” printed at Lahore, has also been proscribed.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

EXAMINATION HUMOURS.

This is the time of year when examinations are being held in the Government schools and colleges all over Egypt. Soon there will be much weeping and wailing amongst the students who have failed, and, the publication of the results will be followed, as usual, by the suicide of several of the unsuccessful candidates. The idea of putting an end to one's days because one has failed in an examination appears to a Western mind as ludicrous, writes Cairo correspondent, but to the Egyptian student success at his annual examinations is a matter of life and death, and in his mind there is but one solution to his failure to pass.

But whilst the examinations have often a tragic sequel, they also have their comic side. Petitions to the Khedive, the Mudirs, the Minister of Education, even to the examiners themselves, are now a daily occurrence, couched in the most imploring language. When these petitions are in English the phraseology is apt to become somewhat involved. The following is a telegram which has been sent to Lord Kitchener by the pupils of Beni-Suez (Upper Egypt):—

We beseech you, the father of the present pupils, to mercify the hearts of the correctors of the English and Arabic questions for their extensive difficulty.—Pupils of Beni-Suez.

The British Agent was, no doubt, flattered at this appeal for his assistance, but on the face of the wording of the telegram, the examiner, with the best intentions in the world, could not consent to pass the authors in English.

A TELEPHONE TALK.

We were complaining at dinner of the defects of the telephone ; my host, a man of affairs, was bitter. Suddenly the bell rang, the host left the table cursing, and the remaining three toyed with their food, listening to what was going on. “Oh, it's a lady talking,” said the hostess. “Can you hear her?” I asked. “No,” she replied, “but I can hear my husband.”—“Chronicle.”

BARMAIDS' GAMBLE.

It is recorded that four barmaids employed at the Stadium Restaurant at Grunewald, Germany, were simultaneously seized with fainting fits when they had lost their bets on the Jubilee Riding Tournament. They were carried unconscious to hospital.

DOGS WILL BE DOGS.

The policeman who patrols the rural parts without the city is often accompanied by the “police dog.” These dogs usually exhibit a marked intelligence. A look of indolent indifference is cast in the direction of the suburban resident in soft hat and roomy trousers ; but the individual of tramp appearance is sniffed suspiciously, and the dog desists from its attentions only on a reassuring call from the man in blue. Where bones are concerned, however “dogs will be dogs”—police dogs not excepted. I saw one of them the other afternoon (says a correspondent in the “Glasgow News”) making a grand detour with a fleshy bone that had dropped from a passing butcher's van. The commands of the dignified master and the menacing attitude of the late owner of the bone were alike in vain. The dog at a safe distance munched its catch, with a deplorable contempt for the gross inconsistency of its behaviour.

AN OLD TIME JURY.

The novel plan of deciding by a toss-up which jurors should remain for the rest of the Devon Assize business—a course suggested by Mr. Justice Ridley—leads to an historical retrospect of juries, their trials and troubles. Some eighty years ago (recalls the “Western Daily Mercury”) a man was tried in Lincolnshire for stealing a horse. In those days the crime was a capital one. Eleven of the jurors were for hanging, but an obstinate old farmer, one Buffam by name, refused to agree to this verdict, and the jury were in consequence locked up.

The eleven jurors tried argument, but failed to move old Buffam, although, we are told, “hunger sharpened the wits and pointed the logic of his eleven companions.” Then they tried persuasion; it failed—he wouldn't hang a man for stealing a horse, not he, let what would happen. They tried threats, but Buffam was too sturdy to acknowledge fear. At last they humbled themselves to entreaty, and pleaded that they were starving. “Well, starve!” said Buffam. “We shall get nothing to eat till we return a verdict,” it was suggested “Never min.d” he retorted. “I'll eat the ceiling, but I won't give in!” This settled the dispute; consciences were adapted to circumstances, and “Not guilty” was returned as the verdict of them all.

SNOWED UP.

An interesting story is recalled by the death, at Scarborough, of a North-Eastern Railway guard, Alexander McTurk, who was for forty-one years in charge of passenger trains, and travelled daily for thirty-one years between York and Edinburgh.

McTurk was guard of a train which was snowed up for eighteen hours in the great storm of March 1886. The passengers were without food until McTurk commandeered three boxes of kippers from some fisher girls who were on the train. He fried the fish at the engine fire and served them out to the hungry passengers.

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY PROSPECTING WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Earl Winterton, the Unionist member for Horsham, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons in mail week what steps were being taken by the Admiralty, to prospect for oil within the British Empire; whether they were aware of the many millions of acres of land in British North America, British Africa, and Australia entirely unprospected, and whether they would decide upon some systematic policy of search for oil in British territory before entering into binding contracts extending over several years with firms obtaining their oil outside the Empire.

Mr. Churchill replied that active and comprehensive efforts had for some time past been made by the Admiralty and the Colonial Office in the direction of securing or developing the oil supplies of the British Empire, and this most important object would be steadily pursued. But the immediate task before the Admiralty was to provide definite quantities of oil certainly available at definite dates during the next few years.

Mr. Outhwaite (L. Hanley):—Will the right hon. gentleman, before he spends public money in this direction, bear in mind the large land speculation which is going on in these parts of the world among hon. gentlemen opposite—(Opposition protests)—so that he may safeguard himself against charges of bribery and corruption?

Mr. Churchill: I have not seen a suggestion put forward which would justify [illegible]

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A DYING TRIBE.

NATIVES WHO KNOW THE STORY OF THE CREATION OF EVE.

The first people to dance the "Grizzly Bear" dance have been discovered in California. They are the newly found Salinan Indians of Monterey County, a tribe which is nearly extinct. For some time a body of scientists belonging to the University of California have been studying their habits and legends. Very little has been known hitherto of this quaint tribe, among whose beliefs is a curious legend which bears a striking parallel to the Biblical account of the creation of man. The Salinans believe that at the begining of the world there was a great flood, which made the earth one vast sea. From mud taken from the deep by a personage named Kingfisher, another deity, named Eagle, remade the world, and man was also made out of the earth. From one man's ribs Eagle also made woman.

The discovery of the legend has raised the question among scientists of the origin of the North American Indians, for though the story of the Deluge has been met with among ancient American and other races, this is the first time that the story of Eve's creation has been heard of. The Salinans differ greatly from any other of the tribes of California. Their language has been the cause of much speculation. An almost complete vocabulary has been obtained, but it differs greatly from any found hitherto in the Continent. The old theory that the North American Indians were descendants of one of the lost tribes of Israel has now been discarded, but the fresh discovery has only increased the puzzle of anthropologists.

There are but 41 of the Salinan tribe alive, and of the 41 only about 30 can speak their original language, according to the report of Dr. Alden Mason, Fellow of the International School of American Anthropology. The tongue is unlike anything else in the world, and its origin is unknown. The other 19 Indian languages of the State have been studied by scientific men, and are pronounced as of Athapascan origin, but the Salinan language has defeated all efforts at classification.

LEGENDS OF BIRDS AND BEASTS.

Dr. Mason states in his report that this queer people personified birds and beasts in their legends. The eagle and kingfisher were their goods and after the Flood came the eagle, according to the Salinans, and sent a special diving ducks to the bottom of the sea to find out the location of the land. There is said to be much poetry in the newly discovered language, and the people believed in magic to a great extent. They had many dances, including the "Grizzly Bear," which was danced when there was a plentiful supply of acorns. Most of the dances were symbolical, one of them including the characters of Satan and his wife, the deer, the coyote, the owl, the eagle, and other birds and beasts. Their music was made by means of a primitive flageolet and rattles, made often from the rattles of rattlesnakes, and occasionally they had a primitive fiddle made of a plain piece of wood with a single string of catgut.

Before setting out on a chase the hunters of the tribe always chewed a native tobacco for some hours. They believed that by doing this they cause the juice to enter the deer's brain and make him drunk, so that he could be approached without fear and killed easily. To catch fish they used spear and nets, and at times they poisoned the rivers with the juice of of trees and herbs, and having caught a big supply of fish kept them preserved for future use. Ruled by a council of the old men of the tribe, the Salinans were not fierce or warlike. The councillors were men, who had proved their sagacity on the trail, and in dealing with the neighbouring tribes. This council appointed a chief over the tribe. Bravery was one of the tests for chieftainship, and the ordinary people of the tribe were ruled by several overlords, who lived on the tribute given them by a number of villages under their sway. The Salinans paid all debts with carcases taken in the chase, but they seldom went to war, and appeared to live contentedly (except for spasmodic excursions to the coast) near Tulare Lake. So primitive were the ancient people that one bead is said to have been of great value, and, if a man possessed three, he was considered wealthy. Polygamy was practised by the headmen of the tribe, but was not a general rule. The scientific men of California are very interested in the newly-discovered race and attempt is to be made to protect them from utter extinction.

PROPRIETY OF THE "TANGO."

CONFLICTING PARIS VIEWS.

The "Excelsior" and "Gil Blas" newspapers, writes a Paris correspondent, have been holding an inquiry regarding the desirability of including the Tango in all ball programmes, and the replies are as amusing as they are contradictory. This South American dance has become an epidemic in Paris, and is one of the society questions of the day.

Amongst the distinguished authorities, who have given opinions on the thorny subject, nine out of ten men are decidedly opposed to it, whilst the majority of the fair sex hesitate to condemn it, even when not themselves exponents. Princess Murat, who was one of the first to reply, thinks the Tango "a reposeful and chaste step on condition that it is danced with a Spaniard, but Frenchmen are too excitable." The Duchess de Rohan says there is nothing improper in it, as it consists of twelve figures, which are both slow and complicated, and the dancers have no time to think of anything else than their own performance.

Mme' Litvinne declines to express herself for fear of being unjust, as she is one of the few people who have never seen the Tango danced. Mme. Bartet is in the same case but she says: "If pretty and graceful, it has my sympathy, if not I shall continue without regret to be ignorant." Mlle. Leconte, although she knows it, prefers the gavotte, and Mme. Cecile Sorel treats it with contempt, as she only recognises one sort of dancing, namely, that of which Isadora Duncan is the exponent.

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OUR PLACE IN THE SUN.

ASTRONOMICAL PROBLEM FOR SCIENTISTS.

If an astronomer, provided with a powerful modern telescope, were stationed at one of the remoter spiral nebulæ in the heavens, would he see the sun as a separate star or merely as a part of the bright nucleus of another distant spiral nebula?

That is one of the most fascinating questions which Sir David Gill, the famous astronomer, who has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, is trying to answer in company with a group of other distinguished savants. Though his days in the observatory are past, Sir David still keeps in close touch with the latest developments of the science to which he has devoted his life, and in the retirement of his study gets through a great deal of practical work.

"The constitution of the stellar universe," he told a newspaper representative in the course of a short birthday interview, "seems to me one of the most important of the problems that astronomers are facing to-day.

With the help of the spectroscope, and especially of the work set on foot by Sir William Huggins we have been able to determine the chemical constitution of most of the brighter stars; now we want to deal in the same way with the fainter stars.

"But by the constitution of the stellar universe I mean something more than that. We want to find out first of all the motion of our own sun amongst the stars and secondly the motion of the stars in relation to one another. The old astronomy gave us the means of determining the angular motions of stars at right angles to our line of sight and the spectroscope has given us the ability to determine the speed of motion in the line of sight while we have at the same time discovered more refined methods for determining the distance of stars from our earth. If then we get the distance of a star, its motion across the line of sight and its motion in the line of sight, we can determine the motion of our sun for a number of stars in space.

What we have to do now is to ascertain what this motion is with reference to a large number of stars widely distributed and of many apparent magnitudes. When that is done we shall be able by completing the researches above indicated to form a very accurate notion of the two movements I have mentioned—the sun's course and the motion of the stars in relation to one another."

Already, as Sir David Gill pointed out, Professor Kapteyn, of Groningen, has been able to show that there are two great streams of stars moving in opposite directions through space, but a great deal more information is needed before sound conclusions can be formed on many points.

"For example, he went on, "although we know that the spectra of such objects as the Andromeda and other spiral nebulæ indicate a stellar constitution, it is not yet possible to say with certainty whether they really belong to what we may call the same universe as our own. An astronomer, transferred to one of these spiral nebulæ and looking towards our sun through the most powerful telescope, would, if the nebula really was a separate universe, be able to see our sun not as an isolated star, but merely as part of a bright nucleus in another distant spiral nebula, this nucleus being made up of the stars in our own immediate neighbourhood. Our Milky way would then probably appear as the nebulous-looking spiral surrounding the nucleus. Of course that is a mere speculation, but it serves to indicate one of the kinds of problem at which we are working."

Sir David Gill is best known to the general public as a former President of the British Association and of the Royal Astronomical Society. He is a Commander of the French Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Prussian Order "Pour le merite."

BURMESE SNAKE DOCTOR.

IMMUNITY FROM POISONOUS BITES.

The "Rangoon Gazette" publishes the following letter from Major F. Biggwither I. A.:—

While touring in the Pyenmana subdivision I arrived about 6 p. m. at a forest bungalow. Under the servants' quarters I saw the black head—a large head too—of a snake just out off a hole in the ground The hole was one of a network of other holes. I struck it with a very light cane, and it retreated. I poured some very hot water down the hole with no effect. The Myook told me there was a snake-doctor (mywe saya) in the village. He and some villagers came along with a spade. The ground was partly dug up and the saya put down his hand and pulled out my snake, a large black cobra. He did what he liked with it. He let it go and when it reared up to strike at him he stroked the back of its head—all this too in the dark. He approached the snake by a curious wriggling motion on and off his knees.

Asked why the cobra did not bite him he said he had put a powder on his hands, arms and knees and was safe, and that even if he was bitten there would be no ill effects. He took the cobra off and was told to bring it to me in the morning.

Next morning he appeared not only with the cobra but with a large nyan mywe about seven feet long. The latter was very tame and the saya said it was more dangerous in its bite than the cobra. He loosed the cobra in the bungalow verandah and again did what he liked with it. The nayan mywe he pulled out of the basket with his hand but shook the cobra out as it was, he said, still a little wild. Asked what the powder was which he used, he said it is made up of a mixture of powdered bones and bile of different animals. Asked its effect on the snake he said the snake was frightened of the powder. Asked how a powder on his skin would prevent venom affecting his blood, he said that he was charmed, and had made very special promises to, apparently, the snake not to take them but for a certain time and then let them loose. He added that snake charming was his amusement, and that he made nothing out of it and had a great liking for snakes.

Many of my followers believed in his immunity even if bitten. A few said the old deceits had the same belief in bullet-proof charms. Is the capture of poisonous snakes in this way common, and did the say a give a true explanation of the reason for the cobra not biting him? I will try and get a little of the powder and have it analysed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

PILLS AND PRIGO.

At the present moment we are having a debauch of revivals, and if I had been in ignorance of the true facts of the case I should have guessed that the new play at the Globe Theatre was a work of the seventies dug up, for no obvious reason, and slightly altered here and there so that the events might be supposed to pass at the present time. It shows hardly any trace of the modern movement in technique or idea. The basis on which the author apparently has worked is this: there is a family, two sons and two daughters, named Glastonbury, all of them unpleasant snobs and bounders, ill-natured, selfish, and uninteresting. The eldest is a baronet. They believe themselves to be an ancient family, and of great wealth, and are awaiting with annoyance the arrival of a Mr. Dennison, who is called their trustee. Now, the humour of the story is that the father had been partner with Dennison in the sale of some patent pills, had made a fortune, bought the baronetcy, squandered his money, and left merely eleven hundred a year. Dennison, who was intensely fond of the father, intends to leave them with all their delusions, and, out of his own money, to give them a trifling allowance of £15,000 a year. If skilfully handled one can imagine that real humours might arise from the delusion of the objectionable Glastonburys and the disclosure of the truth. Side by side with the story is another concerning the love affair of a Lord Savedale and a penniless girl, a Miss Tyson, which is kept on foot by the usual reticences, misunderstandings, and by the intrusion of the golden herald, Mr. Dennison. Mr. Rutland Barrington acted with unsparing energy in the character of Dennison. It was perhaps, in deference to the style of the piece that he addressed many of his remarks to the audience, and not to the characters His work was received with much favour. Mr. Edmond Breon showed some sense of character as the chief of the Glastonburys; the part of Miss Tyson was acted agreeably by Miss Laura Cowie.

SIR HERBERT TREE'S MALVOLIO.

"Twelfth Night" was revived at His Majesty's Theatre in Mail week before a large and highly appreciative audience. Sir Herbert Tree's acting version of the play is well known. It enables the action of the play to go forward with comparatively few interruptions, but it compels the scene between Viola and the sea captain to take place on the terrace of Olivia's house, and the arrest of Antonio and the two duels to take place in Olivia's garden! It also permits Viola to sing Feste's song before the Duke, and it further allows her at the end of the comedy to sing a song which is not in the play at all. On the whole, therefore, we cannot call it a good acting version. It enjoyed, however, a very beautiful setting, and once more the scene of Olivia's Garden seemed one of the loveliest even Mr. Hawes Craven has ever painted. Sir Herbert Tree's Malvolio is delightful in the early scenes, where his amusement over his own little jokes is a specially diverting touch. In the scene of the reading of the letter he still allows a good deal too much "business" of a rather poor kind, such as the following of the three listeners round and round the hedge; and we could have wished for a little more dignity in the scene of the rebuke of the midnight revellers. But everywhere else he was very, amusingly the man who is sick of self-love; and, on the whole, the performance must be regarded among the happiest of his Shakespearean essays. Miss Neilson-Terry's Viola is pleasant to the eye, and a new touch in it—that of bidding farewell to Olivia with a feminine curtsey and suddenly checking herself and turning it into a manly bow—was a piece of legitimate comedy. Otherwise the impersonation seemed curiously superficial. To give a single instance: When Olivia "drew the curtain" and revealed her face, last night's Viola gazed upon her with a smile of admiration. We could not but recall the start of something like alarm with which Miss Lillah McCarthy received the revelation, and the beautiful way in which it seemed to suggest that for the first time the girl tragically realised and understood the passion that was in the first chapter of Orsino's heart. Miss Neilson-Terry's Viola is pre-eminently a cheerful young person, and in the duel with Sir Andrew she became quite riotously funny. Mr. Basil Gill looked the part of Orsino amazingly well, but his elocution was often very defective, and words at the ends of lines were often lost even in the stalls. The same criticism applies to the Countess of Miss Amy Brandon-Thomas.

"JIM THE PENMAN"

The proper thing in this case is to begin with a few recollections of the first production of this distinguished old melodrama, and to follow this up with some remarks about the various revivals and a serious headshake over either the decadence of the modern stage or the hopeless condition of the stage in the eighties. Having, however, no recollections, and being in no mood to invent any such, I can only say that I had a vague impression that "Jim the Penman" was some funny old person of the bombastic type, with a detective saying "Aha?" at apropriate moments; and that, expecting the worst, I was agreeably surprised to find it so entertaining. Mr. Kenneth Douglas, in introducing it, has modernised its dress, and, I suspect, a good deal of its dialogue (though as to this last I may be wrong); and, for all its years, it is a crisply written and amusing detective story, ridiculous in parts, but in other parts quite able to rouse in you a gentle thrill. As there are probably few who know its story I may mention that Jim is a highly respected and wealthy citizen, with weakness of the heart, and a daughter about to marry into the peerage; and we gradually learn that he is the famous forger who secured the girl he loved by sending a farewell letter in her handwriting to the man she was engaged to, and a like letter in the man's handwriting to her; who robbed the same man of £60,000 by a forged cheque, and is now engaged upon the theft of the family jewels of his proposed son-in-law. A weak-spirited fellow he is by the time we meet him; a victim to conscience, kept up to the mark by a foreign baron, and dogged by the famous Captain Redwood, the man from Pinkerton's, who conceals an astute brain under the garb of somnolence. The detective easily discovers all, so frankly do conspirators discuss their plans in drawing-rooms with conservatories attached; the wife discovers all, for the lover returns from America; the two strange letters require explanation, and long experience does not save Jim from blanching at awkward moments; and as the daughter must not be prevented from marrying her peer, and it is desirable that the wife be free to marry her American, Jim dies thoughtfully from heart dis ease proclaimed by a grip on the throat from the foreign baron, who is left in charge of the detective and a levelled pistol. It is all done on the whole with neatness and despatch. Worse efforts by dramatists much more modern than its author, Sir Charles Young, often come to light; and it may be recommended as quite a cheering entertainment. Mr. Norman McKinnel played Jim with all the grim forcefulness at his command; Mr. Douglas was a very polite and polished detective was an amusing foreign villain.

AT THE APOLLO.

Mr. Charles Hawtrey reopened the Apollo Theatre with a comedy in three acts by Mr. Stanley Houghton called "A Perfect Cure." Including a cabman, who only has a word or two to say and is not mentioned in the programme there are only five characters in the play. The hero of the piece parts and scene (all the action takes place in the sitting-room of Mr. Vincent Cray's London suburban residence) that the piece recalls Mr. H. is a mollusc a self-indulgent humbug who is brought round to strenuous living by a sentimental disturbance of the heart. Mr. Cray is a widower of about fifty, who wears whiskers because his father wore them, and never thinks of putting his own boots on when he can get his daughter Madge to do it for him. He refuses to allow her to become engaged to young Jack Probyn for the simple reason that he dreads being left to fend for himself. He is, in fine, an unconscionable mollusc. And to him, from the North, comes his cousin, Miss Scandrett, also middle aged, but charming and strenuous; and she gradually gets him out of his molluscry, arranges the marriage of Madge and Jack, and finally brings about a "happy ending" by consenting to become the second Mrs. Cray.

The story is a gentle, harmless one, not very original, and towards the end rather artificial, for Miss Scandrett has known Cray all her life, and remembers him to have been, in her own words, a hypocrite and a humbug, even when a boy; her consent to marry him, therefore, scarcely sounds natural. Is is, however, on the whole, pleasantly told, though not without certain 'longueurs.' It was delightful to watch the vivid expression he gave to the varied selfishneises of the man. Now bullying, now cajoling his daughter, alternately defying and stinging and cringing to Jack, and generally making an effort to be on his dignity with Miss Scandrett, the mollusc lived before us in all his molluscry, and proved a highly diverting person. Miss Cathleen Nesbit subdued what seems a vigorous personality of her own to the gentle self-suppressions of the daughter; Miss Maude Millett was the energetic lady from the dark, and true, and tender North; and Mr. Lyonel Watts was natural enough as Madge's faithful sweetheart.

"A CARDINAL'S ROMANCE."

"Epigrams and epitaphs are really very much alike," said some one in Mr. E. G. Hemmerde's play produced at the Savoy on Saturday night in mail week; and the remark is a fair instance of the general gaiety, as of the tomb, which pervaded the play. We can hardly recall less dramatic dialogue than that of "A Cardinal's Romance." In the first act the hero, impersonated by Mr. Norman Trevor, was wavering between the priesthood and marriage, and one of his remarks was, "May I not worship my God supported by all the strength of a woman's heart?" It sounded exuberant—a little crude. Then the lady—who was only too willing to marry him, but was pretending otherwise—said: "You must choose the nobler path—the lonely path—the path of the pale, lonely moon. The lady who gave this advice was Miss Enid Bell, and her delivery of it suggested that she has a sense of humour, for instead of addressing it to Mr. Norman Trevor, she spoke it straight at the dress circle. She evidently found it difficult to visualise Mr. Trevor in the path of the lonely moon. And the story of "A Cardinal's Romance" proved worthy of its dialogue. In the second act the hero, on the word of an old priest, who does not bring forward a scarp of evidence, and who has all along objected to his marriage, accepts the horrible suggestion that his wife is really his sister, and leaves her. In the third act, which is supposed to take place nineteen years later, he "discovers"—once more without anything that a lawyer would call evidence—that it was all a mistake; but as he is now not only a priest, but a cardinal, there is nothing left for him to do but look seraphic and return to the "path." Mr. Trevor did his best to look seraphic on Saturday night, and it was not his fault that he failed. Rather was it his good fortune, for what well-built and manly-looking man would care to have a seraphic face balanced on his shoulders? The piece is well acted, notably by Mr. Alfred Brydone as the tiresome old priest who is the cause of all the mischief. His make-up in the last act, showing the passage of nineteen years, was an excellent one. Miss Enid Bell, by the way, seemed to look precisely the same all through the play, except that she changed her frock. Her work, therefore, can scarcely be called an impersonation. Mr. Trevor probably did what he had to do as well as it could be done. Mr. Fred Kerr, as agreeable as ever, was also in the cast.

MAETERLINCK IN "KINEMACOLOR."

Mr. Charles Urban has secured the world's rights to reproduce in Kinemacolor Maeterlinck's sacred drama, "Mary Magdalene," and will shortly proceed to the filming of the work in Paris. Mme. Maeterlinck will herself sustain the title role, and the pictures will in all probability be ready for presentation in London in the early autumn. Mr. Urban's contract also includes similar privileges with regard to the same author's play. "The Blue Bird," which is strikingly well adapted to the sympathetic treatment of the Urban-Smith process of life motion combined with nature's actual tints.

The gratifying success of the annual Shakespearian Festival at His Majesty's Theatre clearly shows that Shakespeare no longer "spells ruin."

Among the new plays of the forthcoming autumn season three of the first importance are already announced. One by Sir Arthur Pinero is to be produced at the St. James's; at the Duke of York's on September 4 Mr. Charles Frohman will "present" "The Legend of Leonora'" by Sir J. M. Barrie, with Sir John Hare and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the leading parts; while Mr. Bernard Shaw will be responsible for the third to be produced by Mr. Granville Barker under the title, it is understood, of "Androcles and the Lion."

Mr. Bernard Shaw's account of his new work is characteristic. We are told that it amounts to "absolutely nothing but the old child's story of 'Androcles and'—the man who pulled the thorn out of the lion's foot and then became a Christian martyr and was thrown to a lion in the arena. Of course the lion was the thorny one and would not eat him. The piece is in three scenes, which will be played through in Granville Barker's best Shakespearian manner, and is like most of my plays, an excellent humanitarian and Christian

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